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Flannagan Will Revive Fertilizer Plant Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative John W. Flannagan of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, announced upon his departure from Washington following the sine die adjournment of Congress, that a new attempt will be made next session to obtain favorable action on his bill to put the government into the business of fertilizer production.

Mr. Flannagan was cosponsor, with the late Senator John W. Bankhead of Alabama and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, of S. 882 authorizing the government to construct a number of fertilizer and chemical plants throughout the country in order to increase fertilizer production, and to carry on an extensive demonstration program to educate farmers in the use of plant foods.

The bill failed to get beyond the introduction stage last session. While the former Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, had given at least tacit approval to the measure, the present secretary, Clinton Anderson, has refrained from responding to committee requests for his views on the legislation, but he has been represented by his friends as being cool toward it.

Representative Flannagan placed the fertilizer bill on a list of four major legislative objectives his committee would strive for in the next Congress. He said that Federal operation of the fertilizer plants would not be sought and added that his idea is to let the government start a few and then turn them over to private industry.

His other legislative objectives are elimination of farm subsidies, with an open market on agricultural products; upward revision of parity formulas to include cost of farm wages; and consolidation of all Federal agricultural lending agencies.

OPA Drug Industry Advisory Group Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of an industry advisory committee of drug manufacturers is under contemplation by the Office of Price Administration as an initial step in what might eventuate in decontrolling or at least adjusting upwards the ceiling prices now prevailing on drug products, it was learned.

Officials of the agency conferred, August 8, with representatives of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and the Proprietary Association of America on creation of such a committee and asked that each of the associations submit a list of names as prospective members of the committee.

The agency also plans to reactivate the Drug Distributors Industry Advisory Committee, which was first formed in 1943 to consider the problems of the wholesalers and retailers.

It is anticipated that the producers committee, when completed, will be composed of about 15 members, representative of the large, small and medium-sized producers and selected geographically so as to be representative of the entire country. Because

—*Continued on page 45*

Heyden Chem. to Operate U.S. Ammonia Plant

The Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has been requested by the War Department to operate a chemical plant at Morgantown, W. Va., for the production of anhydrous ammonia needed to help meet the world fertilizer shortage, Bernard R. Armour, Heyden president, announced recently in a letter to stockholders. The company has agreed to the request on the basis of a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, the terms of which are under negotiation.

Inedible Fats Price Rise Denied by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration denied last week reports that it was contemplating increases in ceiling prices of inedible fats. These reports have been circulating in trade channels, OPA said, and have led sellers to withhold their products from the market.

OWMR Reorganization Merges OES Facilities

OPD Washington Bureau

Reorganization of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to include the functions of the Office of Economic Stabilization and to meet the changing need of reconversion was announced August 9, by John R. Steelman, reconversion director.

Mr. Steelman will be assisted by a special assistant, three deputy directors, and a general counsel, as well as a small administrative staff.

The OWMR top staff will consist of Harold Stein, deputy for production, stabilization and war liquidation, Donald Kingsley, deputy for fiscal policy, employment and social security, and Anthony Hyde, present deputy director for information and reports, in addition to Commander Joseph L. Miller, USNR, Mr. Steelman's special assistant, and Edward J. Hayes, now serving as acting general counsel.

OPA Paint Industry Advisers Meet Aug. 13

OPD Washington Bureau

A meeting of the paint producers industry advisory committee of the Office of Price Administration will be held by the agency August 13 and 14 for a discussion of procedures and consideration of industry requests for price relief.

The industry has had a request for an adjustment of ceiling prices pending before the agency for more than a month. Under the provisions of the new price control law, the OPA is required to give active attention to appeals that were pending at the time the law expired originally on June 30 and process them expeditiously to a conclusion.

Alien Property Office Transfer To Justice Dep't Studied

Transfer of the functions of the Office of Alien Property Custodian to the Department of Justice is under consideration by President Truman, it was learned August 8.

An executive order, which would abolish the wartime agency and set up a new bureau in the department to start winding up its affairs, has been on the President's desk for several weeks, but held up by Mr. Truman pending a decision on two points:—

1. The date when Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham desires to leave to return to his private affairs.

2. What to do with those functions of the office relating to the issuance of licenses for the use of vested patents.

At one time it was thought that the matter of licensing enemy-owned patents would be turned over to the Office of Technical Services under the Department of Commerce, but this idea is now said to have been abandoned, and the President is now searching around for some other agency to handle this function.

While this function may wind up in the hands of the Department of Justice, Mr. Truman is represented as being reluctant to order the transfer because he feels that the department should confine its activities to law enforcement, leaving to other departments the handling of such administrative problems as this.

Until some decision is made finally on the disposition of the 50,000 or more enemy-owned patents that were vested by the APC, the licensing of these patents will continue to be one of the most important functions of the agency and its successor. Up until the end of June 952 persons and corporations had taken out 1,977 licenses covering 11,099 patents, many of them in the chemical field although there is no no breakdown to show the exact number.

Foreign Pact Signed

This function can now be expected to be greatly enlarged as the result

—*Continued on page 45*

Alien Property Claims Time Limit Established

OPD Washington Bureau

Steps looking towards the early liquidation of the Office of Alien Property were taken by Congress just before adjournment, when it voted its approval of a bill (H. R. 6890) to provide a time limit on the filing of claims and suits for recovery of property vested by the custodian. The bill is now on the President's desk awaiting his signature.

At the present time there is something like $113,000,000 worth of claims filed for American citizens against property seized by the custodian during the war. Officials feel that this is only a part of the total of such claims that might be filed and one of the objectives of the bill is to hasten the filing of such claims so that the office can get out of business and not repeat the history of its World War I predecessor, which continued in existence up until about four years ago.

The bill, among other things, provides the machinery for paying the claims of American creditors against the former owners of the vested property. This has become necessary because of a recent court decision providing that if any debt claimant against the property brings suit it is within the power of that claimant to exhaust the entire property to the detriment of other claimants; that is, the claimant would recover upon a "first come, first served basis."

This situation is to be corrected by

—*Continued on page 45*

W.E. Jones Resigns From Diamond Alkali

W. E. Jones, who has been associated with Diamond Alkali Company Pittsburgh, Pa., for thirty years, and who has been treasurer of the company for the greater part of that time, has resigned effective September 1.

Price Decontrol Board Sets Hearings Dates

OPD Washington Bureau

Dates for four hearings has been fixed by the Price Decontrol Board on the question of restoring price-control over those products specifically exempt from control until August 21 under the new price-control act. The schedule is an follows:—

Grains for which standards have been established under the United States grain standards act, as amended—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, grain sorghums, flaxseed, mixed grain—livestock feed or poultry feed processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from these grains—August 12.

Livestock, and food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from livestock—August 13.

Cottonseed and soybean, and food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from cottonseed or soybean—August 14.

Milk, and food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or in substantial part from milk—August 15.

The board said that oral testimony would be limited to very brief statements, and participients were urged to file written statements not later than the day of the hearing on the subject matter of the statement. If these statements are in typewritten form a minimum of five copies must be filed. If printed, mimeographed, or mechanically duplicated, a minimum of twenty copies must be filed.

Oil, Minerals Lease Bill Signed by Truman

OPD Washington Bureau

Senate bill 1236 amending the minerals leasing act to stimulate development of oil and minerals on the public domain was signed into law by the President, August 8, it was announced by the White House.

Labor Relations

Mitchell H. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Instalment IX

OPA Revival Reinstates Wage, Salary Controls

One very important resultant effect of the President's recent signature to the joint resolution of Congress amending and extending OPA to June 30, 1947, has not—to this column's view—been fully brought to the attention of empoyers. Employers who overlook this might well be seriously prejudiced. They may even find themselves in violation of the law and subject to its penalties.

Employers must realize that, with OPA's revival, the Federal wage and salary adjustment controls administered by the Wage Stabilization Board and Salary Stabilization Unit of the Treasury Department which were in effect as of OPA's lapse June 30, have been revived. These controls without modification are now in effect and must be complied with. A brief resume of them would, therefore, be most timely.

Two Types of Controls

These controls are of two types. There are, first, what are termed the "indirect" controls. These involve wage and salary increases. Here no governmental approval is necessary, providing such increases are not used as a basis for price relief or of increasing costs to the government. Hence, if no OPA relief is contemplated, there is no "lid" on these wage and salary increases not subject to "indirect" control. Their payment is not a violation of law.

The "direct" controls on wages and salaries are as follows:—

1. Wage and salary increases in the building and construction industries.

2. All wage decreases and decreases in salaries below $5,000 a year.

3. Institution of rates for new plants or new jobs.

These three classes of wage and salary adjustments subject to "direct" control require prior approval by the appropriate agency having jurisdiction. Failure by an employer to obtain such approval constitutes a violation of the stabilization act, even if no OPA relief is sought.

What about increases or decreases made during the period from June 30 to July 26, when OPA had lapsed?

—*Continued on page 44*

Glandular Drug Decontrol Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration is being urged by the meat packers to extend the suspension of price control over animal glands and bile to the processing of these products for their pharmaceutical by-products. Announcement of suspension of price controls over these products as a raw material was made August 6.

As it was explained, the three major meat packers upon which the pharmaceutical industry relies as the source of supply for these glandular products, each maintain separate departments and must purchase these products from the slaughtering departments.

To suspend price control only over the raw material is of a benefit only to the slaughtering departments and immediately imposes a price squeeze on those departments which process the glands for their medicinal values and sell these to the pharmaceutical houses. The processing departments are still under the general maximum price regulation and will be forced to discontinue the processing unless relief is granted, it is claimed.

The only other alternative, it was stated, is for the packers to "subsidize" the processing department and this is unlikely. It is reported that there is a heavy export demand for these glands and unless relief is afforded most of these products might be shipped out of the country.

Estrogenics Labels Warning Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration has issued the following notice to manufacturers of estrogenic preparations warning them that their labels should bear a conspicuous statement explaining that estrogenic preparations for oral administration are less potent than those containing the same amount of the estrogen intended for injection:—

Articles which have appeared recently in the literature, together with information obtained by the Food and Drug Administration from endocrinologists, indicate that estrone, estradiol, extradiol esters, and natural mixed estrogens are appreciably less potent when administered orally than when the same amount, expressed in units or by weight, is administered parenterally.

It is the opinion of this Administration that labels of such estrogenic preparations for oral administration should bear a forthright statement, conspicuously displayed, that the preparation for oral administration is appreciably less potent than other preparations containing the same amount of the estrogen intended to be administered by injection.

This opinion does not apply to those preparations designed for sublingual use.

Fiber Drum Makers May Apply For Price Adjustments

The Office of Price Administration has announced that manufacturers of fiber cans and fiber drums will be eligible for individual price adjustments, effective August 14.

25 Years with Glidden

Dwight Joyce, vice-president, assistant to the president and a director of the Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, receives a gold watch presented by his father, Adrian D. Joyce, founder, president and chairman of the board, in recognition of the son's completion of twenty-five years with the company.

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OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 8, 1946	Aug. 1, 1946	Aug. 10, 1945
137.2	**136.9**	**133.9**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The exemptions of the new price law had the weight last week among price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Silver and the favored vegetable oils were the contributors to a resumption of the upward trend of the general average. The full effect of their advances was somewhat diminished by reductions in coaltar solvents resulting from the pressure of materials derived from petroleum. Botanical drugs and essential oils were back in the downgoing column.

Uncertainty was still the most potent influence on price thinking. Even official views had variations with respect to applications of the new law. The indications were that OPA was not going to be stubborn about holding the line regardless.

Mint Oil Prospect Mixed

Prospects for the production of mint oils is somewhat mixed, according to information released by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. Distillation in Indiana is at its peak. Growth of mint plants was restricted by dry weather but yields of oil per acre have been more satisfactory because the smaller growth has "oiled-up" more than some of the heavier growth. Prospects for oil production in Michigan also have been hurt by dry weather and a reduced output seems likely.

Strychnine License Changed

Strychnine and its salts in forms other than bulk have been removed from the "positive" list according to announcement made by the Office of International Trade. These materials may now be exported under general license as of August 8 now that individual export licenses are no longer required.

Tapioca Dextrin Exempt

Tapioca dextrin and all vegetable adhesives, both dry and liquid manufactured from corn dextrin, tapioca, wheat, rye, rice, sage, arrowroot, and potatoes have been exempted from price control by the OPA effective August 12. The exemption does not apply to corn dextron or adhesive containing more than 5 percent by weight of any or all of the following:—casein, synthetic resin, soybean, animal glues, including hides and bones.

Bids Wanted

Soda, caustic: 70,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, invitation 9, opening August 9.

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Farm Products Release From Controls Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

The government has been urged to scrap most its controls over prices and production of agricultural products, except for during periods of severe depression, and to permit a return to the system that allows supply and demand to dictate output and price levels.

The recommendation was made August 6 by the Colmer committee of the house that has been studying postwar economic policy and planning in a report outlining a long range program for the achievement of a prosperous and progressive agriculture.

What is needed, it was declared, is a program making greater use of modern technology for agriculture. This would benefit the nation as a whole through abundant production and a more stable purchasing power in this important segment of the economy, it was stated. Except during severe depressions, the report added, prices and markets would be largely free and production not restricted.

Long range objectives recommended by the committee were:—

Return to a system where flexibility of agricultural prices, largely controlled by supply and demand, will replace the prewar system based on acreage restrictions, marketing quotas, and parity prices.

Programs and facilities to aid the

—*Continued on page* 52

Xylol, Other Chemicals Put on 'Positive' List

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade announces that xylol will be placed on the "positive" list August 12, requiring individual licenses for export. Water softeners, purifiers, boiler and feed water compounds containing chestnut extract are also being added to the list at that time.

The agency announced also that the commodity descriptions for commodities classified under schedule B numbers in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 21 as being included in the positive list of commodities requiring individual licenses for export, are amended to read as follows:—

218995—Batu, Congo, copal, dammar, elemi, gamboge, Manila, mastic, Pontiamak, and sandarac gums and resins, refined or modified in condition.

218998—Batu, Congo, copal, dammar, elemi, gamboge, Manila, mastic, Pontiamak, and sandarac gums and resins, crude.

709300—Varnished cambric tape, electrical insulation.

831500—Amyl alcohol, and trade-name products, such as "Pentasol," the primary ingredient of which is amyl alcohol.

832990—Amyl acetate, and trade-name products, such as "Pent-acetate," the primary ingredient of which is amyl acetate.

Safety Director

Thomas R. Donoghue has been named safety director for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He will have complete jurisdiction over the industrial safety program in the twenty-six plate and window glass, paint, chemical, cement, and brush plants operated by the company in fourteen different states. Mr. Donoghue has been associated with Pittsburgh Plate since 1920.

Tung Oil Exports For 1946 Estimated

OPD Washington Bureau

Tung oil available for export from China during 1946 has been estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 metric tons, according to the Department of Commerce. Actual exports, however, will depend upon transportation facilities and exchange rates. Exports during the first five months of the current year have been estimated at 4,000 tons. Based upon the present rate of arrivals of tung oil at Shanghai and Hong-Kong, it is estimated that exports for the remaining seven months of 1946 will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000 tons monthly.

The tung oil being exported at present is mostly old stock, poor in quality and high in acidity. The extent of stocks in the interior is not known but is reportedly small. During the Japanese occupation, many processing plants, storage tanks, and tankers were converted to military use and the industry became very disorganized. Enough processing equipment, however, is probably left to handle all the nuts from the 1946 crop.

Transportation from Ezechwan and other producing areas along the Yangtze river is very poor. The government recently issued an order requisitioning all ships to be used for carrying rice rather than other commodities. Before the war most of the tung oil was transported in tankers direct from the refinery to Shanghai, but now it must be packed in drums, which are scarce and expensive.

Production of tung oil will be below the prewar average for a number of years. During the eight years of Japanese occupation, few new plantings of tung trees were made and many of the old trees were cut down for firewood.

Phenol Resin Compound On Allocation Sept. 1

Phenolic resin molding compound, vitally needed in the manufacture of critical wiring devices, will be allocated by the Civilian Production Administration after September 1, to aid the Veterans' Housing Program. This allocation results from issuance of Schedule 121 to Order M-300 (Chemicals and Allied Products). An amendment to Priorities Regulation 28 removes this plastic from the list of materials eligible for priority assistance.

CPA said that the allocation system is being used in preference to CC ratings under PR 28, because allocation will provide a more satisfactory distribution and the total amounts intended for critical wiring devices can be determined more accurately.

Price Decontrol Board General Counsel Named

The Price Decontrol Board has announced appointment of its general council, economic adviser, acting secretary and director of information.

David Cobb, formerly assistant general council for United Nations Rehabilitation Relief Agency, has been named general council of the price decontrol board. Walter Salent, formerly economic adviser to the economic stabilization director, will be the economic adviser to the board.

B. Clemow, former executive assistant in the office of economic stabilization will serve as acting secretary of the board until a permanent selection is made. Delmar Beman, former head of the trade relation branch of the OPA information department, has been named director of information.

Thermosetting Laminates Ceiling Increased 12%

Manufacturers' ceiling prices have been increased 12 percent on plastic thermosetting laminates and eight percent on vulcanized fiber, the Office of Price Administration announced last week.

The increases, effective August 12, are granted to enable the industry manufacturing both these products to earn during the next twelve months its 1936-39 rate of return on net worth, one of OPA's ceiling price standards for the transition period.

Assistant Sales Head

Norman H. Eason has been named assistant sales manager of the chemical division of the Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark. Mr. Eason, who is in charge of ammonium nitrate fertilizer sales, was formerly associated with a group of cooperatives, with headquarters in Alabama, that distributed during the war all the ammonium nitrate fertilizer produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the ordnance plants of the nation.

Lime Sand Deposit Found in New Jersey

A deposit of calcareous sand, containing about 73 percent of calcium carbonate, has been discovered near Vincentown, N. J. The Bureau of Mineral Research at Rutgers University estimates the deposit to amount to 700,000 tons. It lies under about seven feet of soil along Raucocas creek and averages about nine feet in depth over an area of almost 50 acres.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers estimates that the lime sand can be got out by scoop or drag and sold for less than $2 a ton, in comparison with $5 paid in the extensive neighboring farming area for ground limestone brought in from the northern part of the State.

Fertilizer Materials Production Outlook Issued for 1946-47

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced the quantities of fertilizer materials which are expected to be available to farmers of the United States, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii, during the 1946-47 fertilizer year. These quantities are in line with recommendations recently made by the Combined Food Board (now replaced by the International Emergency Food Council), which were designed to result in as equitable a division as possible of available supplies.

In spite of increased production of fertilizer materials in many countries, the world shortage is so severe that the problem of obtaining a fair distribution has been even more difficult than during the war years. Estimated world requirements for nitrogen exceed world supplies by nearly 1,000,000 tons (N), or approximately 25 percent.

Estimated requirements exceed supplies by 16 percent in the case of phosphate rock and by 32 percent in the case of soluble phosphates. For potash, approximate balance can be achieved between world requirements and supplies only if exports from Germany reach prewar levels.

The United States production of fertilizer materials is expected to be maintained at the peak war level, with perhaps some increase. On a plant food basis this is nearly double the average annual quantity used during the period 1935-39. Supplies available for consumption taking imports and exports into account, are expected at least to equal the record quantities used during the year ending June 30, 1946.

Nitrogen

Domestic production of nitrogen will total about 577,000 tons (N). Imports are expected to total 201,000 tons (N), mostly from Canada and Chile, and a small quantity is echeduled to come from Norway. Exports of nitrogen are expected to total about 97,000 tons (N).

The over-all supply of nitrogen for agricultural use in the United States and possessions during 1946-47 is 681,000 tons (N), which is approximately the same as was available during the past year. This is nearly twice the average consumption in 1935-39.

The 97,000 tons of nitrogen for export include Canada, 550 tons; Latin-American Republics, 5,500 tons; France and colonies, 19,600 tons; Finland, 2,200 tons: Netherlands, 22,550 tons; Netherlands East Indies, 2,200 tons; Philippines, 3,000 tons, and UNRRA countries, 41,360 tons.

Thus far, imports actually scheduled from Chile cover only the period July-December 1946 and amount

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Calco Reorganizes Two Departments

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has made organizational changes in its control and development department and has reorganized its dye application laboratories. Dr. A. L. Peiker has been appointed administrative assistant to the manager of the dye application laboratories.

Dr. A. L. Peiker

Dr. W. A. Raimond and Dr. T. H. Thelin have been appointed chief

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Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The congressional streamlining bill which Congress passed just before adjournment last week and the President signed into law this week might well become one of the most important pieces of legislation approved in years. For 160 years Congress has floundered around in cumbersome machinery that often resulted in more bad than good legislation being turned out. Now it has decided upon a course of action to improve the standard of its enactment. The action can be traceable directly to the bitter public criticism of Congress that became so vocal two years ago.

Among the many things that the streamlining can be expected to accomplish, three are of outstanding importance:—(1) Control over government spending and taxation is to be tightened up by closer association between the appropriating and taxing committees, which in the two houses are to meet jointly on an overall budget to be reported on not later than February 15 of each year; (2) elimination of forty-seven deadwood and overlapping committees, reducing the total number from eighty-one to thirty-four; and (3) providing for the hiring of expert staffs to study departmental affairs continuously and aid the legislators in reaching sound decisions.

There are other provisions in the new law, though, of lesser importance, which are still of major significance. In the house, for example, committee chairmanships no longer will be handed out on the basis of seniority but will be voted by the entire house membership. No session of Congress can extend beyond the end of July unless the membership votes a continuance. All lobbyists will be required to register with the clerk of the house and report their receipts and expenditures. And, finally, the salaries of the members was increased to $12,500, plus $2,500 annual expense allowance, and a pension plan is provided for, that will result in the retirement of some of the older members.

It took courage for Congress to write these provisions into law in an election year, but the aim is good and should produce equally good results.

Fishliver Oil Ceilings

Vitamin fish oils have become the rope in a tug-of-war between OPA and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson over who has the final say in price policy matters concerning these products under the new price-control law.

During the rewriting of the new law, Congress inserted a provision that defines fish and other seafoods as agricultural products and says that all products manufactured in whole or substantial part from fish or other seafoods are to be regarded as agricultural products. On the basis of this provision, Secretary Anderson is

—*Continued on page 38*

WAA Forms Small Business Branch

A small business branch has been established in the office of plans and policies of the War Assets Administration. This branch will aid small business men in purchasing surplus property. John M. Frier, ing overnment service since 1942, has been named chief of the branch.

Export Finders Bureau Answers FTC Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

Dismissal of a Federal Trade Commission complaint alleging misrepresentation is asked by Carlisle Rowntree, trading as Export Finders Bureau, New York, in an answer which states that his advertising material was directed to persons "who could reasonably be assumed to be familiar with trade practices and government regulations" and that, therefore, it did not have "the capacity and tendency to mislead and deceive."

The commission's complaint alleged that Rowntree falsely represents that he can make prompt delivery on a variety of commodities, including many under strict governmental control, and that buyers and sellers receiving his advertising circulars, catalogs and letters are in a "select" group based upon their reputation for reliability.

In his answer, the respondent denies that his advertising material was "for the purpose of inducing the pur-

—*Continued on page 43*

U.K. Tightens Control On Metals Exports

Exports of copper, lead, and zinc from the United Kingdom were placed under rigid governmental control last week due to miscalculations of the extent to which postwar supplies would be available. Copper may be shipped abroad only "in very special circumstances," unrevealed, while lead and zinc may be had by overseas producers only in small lots when shipping costs from sources would be prohibitive.

The new order superceded the London Metal Control directive of June, 1945, which permitted exports of all three metals in lots of less than 10 tons each.

Now . . .

when your doctor calls

SO DOES

PENICILLIN

HERETOFORE your doctor could not carry penicillin in his bag, like many other life-saving drugs, because it had to be kept under refrigeration. Precious time was often lost in a fight against infection while he obtained it.

Now penicillin is available in a new, highly purified crystalline form that requires no refrigeration. Your doctor can keep this penicillin, developed by Commercial Solvents, right in his bag, always—ready whenever he may need it for the head start that may be vital in bringing his patient's illness under control.

Through its research and manufacturing methods Commercial Solvents has made Penicillin-C.S.C. Crystalline Sodium Salt available to medicine. These same activities are equally devoted to developing and improving chemical products for industry and agriculture.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

Fully Protected by Copyright

Selenium Trimethyliodide

Photographic—Inhibitor (U.S. 2238631 and 2238632) of yellow fog in silver halide emulsions.

Tetrahydrobetafurylethylamine

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2150422, 2150423, 2150424, and 2150425) in making vulcanizing accelerators by condensing with carbon bisulphide.

2:4:6-Trinonylphenol

Lubricant—Claimed (U.S. 2298660) as oil-soluble antioxidant.

Tripyridyl

Resins — Heat-stabilizer (U.S. 2260420) for acrylate resins containing vinyl chloride-alkyl acrylate interpolymers.

N-N-Undecoxymethylpyridinium Perchlorate

Photographic—Sensitizer (Brit. 557178) for photographic emulsions.

Wheatgerm Oil

Animal Husbandry — Ingredient of feed preparations.

Source of vitamin E (said to increase fertility of animals).

Dairying—Inhibitor of spoilage of dried whole milk.

Food—Vitamin fortifier for foodstuffs.

Pharmaceutical — Reputed vitamin source in treating various ailments.

Soybean Ass'n Sets Convention Program

The program for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Soybean Association, to be held at the Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31, was announced by the program committee last week. It is as follows:—

Thursday, August 29

Morning Session

"Soybean Production Practice Summaries," by J. W. Calland, director of Agronomic Research, the Central Soya Company, Decatur, Ill.

"Large-Scale Soybean Production," Henry I. Cohn, Valley Farms Company, Carrollton, Ill.

"Soybeans and the Fertility Level," Dr. A. G. Norman, department of agronomy, Iowa State College.

"Today's Knowledge of Soybean Diseases and Pests," Dr. William B. Allington, pathologist for the U. S. regional soybean laboratory, Urbana, Ill.

"The USDA Soybean Disease Studies," Dr. W. J. Morse, senior agronomist for the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture.

"The Southern Regional Soybean Variety Program," Paul R. Henson, agronomist at the Delta branch experiment station, Stoneville, Miss.

Afternoon Session

"German Oilseed Processing," W. H. Goss, industrial analyst with the North-

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Chemical Society, semi-annual meeting, Chicago, September 9-13.

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Mining Congress, Denver, September 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25-30.

American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 16-18.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 17-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, N. Y., November 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 23-26.

Imports Price Cut Protection Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative Earl R. Lewis of Ohio introduced a bill H. R. 7234 on the last day of Congress, August 2, entitled the "Trade Equalization Act."

The bill seeks to prevent the competition of foreign commodities from lowering the prices of domestic articles by providing that any time a foreign article is offered for sale at a price more than 5 percent below the prices at which the domestic producer is selling the same or similar article, the importer shall be required to pay additional duties equal to twice the difference between the average domestic price and the price of the imported article.

Monsanto Names Wigner Clinton Research Head

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has appointed Dr. Eugene P. Wigner director of research and development at the Clinton Research Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. A native Germany, Dr. Wigner came to the United States in 1930 to join the staff of Princeton University. With the exception of two years on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, remained at Princeton until his present assignment.

The company also has reported that Dr. Martin D. Whitaker, director of the Clinton Laboratories, has been named president of Lehigh University.

Estrogenics Labeling Opinion Given by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

It is the opinion of the Food and Drug Administration that labels of estrogenic preparations for oral administration should bear a forthright statement, conspicuously displayed, that the preparation for oral administration is appreciably less potent than other preparations containing the same amount of the estrogen intended to be administered by injection. This opinion does not apply to those preparations designed for sublingual use.

Heads Manufacturing

O. N. Miller has been appointed manager of the manufacturing department of the Standard Oil Company of California, in charge of the Richmond, El Segundo and Bakersfield refineries. He succeeds C. E. Finney jr., who became a vice-president of the company in January. Mr. Miller was formerly assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

Electrochemical Lab For Northwest Favored

OPD Washington Bureau

A favorable report was made to the senate by its committee on mines and mining on S. 1954, authorizing the construction of an electrochemical laboratory in the Pacific Northwest, but the action came too late to obtain final approval of congress before sine die adjournment August 2.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the acquisition and improvement of a site, construction of the buildings, and the purchase and installation of equipment.

Senate Group to Make Social Security Study

A full and complete study and investigation of old age and survivors insurance and all other aspects of social security, particularly with respect to coverage, benefits, and taxes, is to be made by the senate finance committee. The inquiry was authorized when the senate approved S. Res. 320 just before adjourning August 2.

Health Secretary In Cabinet Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

The much-discussed proposition that all the agencies of the government dealing with health and related matters be consolidated into a single department headed by a secretary of cabinet officer rank crystallized in a bill introduced during the closing hours of the session by Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

In the rush to complete the business of the session for the sine die adjournment, no attempt was made to press for action on the bill (S. 2503), but it will be introduced again when Congress reconvenes in January and a request made at that time for its favorable consideration. Senators Fulbright and Taft expressed the hope that private interests concerned with the proposal would give it study during the congressional adjournment and communicate their views to them.

The bill establishes a Department of Health, Education and Security, headed by a Secretary to be appointed by the President and three assistant secretaries. One would be a doctor of medicine who would have charge of the health activities of the department, another would be a person trained in the field of education to have charge of educational activities, and the third would be one experienced in the field of social security and welfare to head up this division.

The Department would take over these existing agencies:—Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Freedmen's Hospital, the United States Public Health Service, the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Board of Hospitalization; the United States Office of Education, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Social Security Board and the Committee on Economic Security.

The functions and objectives of the department are set out in Section 4 of the bill as follows:—

Aid, stimulate, and encourage the development throughout the nation of services and facilities in the field of health, education, security, and related fields.

Advise and cooperate with other departments and agencies of the federal government and with state govern-

—Continued on page 46

N.J. Standard Patent Awards Fought by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Justice has filed an appeal on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian, from a judgment awarding certain patents and other property formerly owned by I. G. Farbenindustrie to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and affiliated companies. Appeal to the judgment, which was made July 6, has been filed in Federal District Court, New York.

Initiating their suit in July, 1944, the Standard companies asserted that property seized by the custodian as belonging to I. G. had become their property as the result of transfers from the German cartel, some long before and some soon after the outbreak in Europe of World War II.

The government pointed out that

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German Research Reports

Additional information on a new German process of manufacturing yeast by fermentation of sulphite liquor with the organism candida arborea indicates that this organism may be potentially valuable in food yeast production in tropical and subtropical countries, since it permits use of higher temperatures for fermentation than does torula utilis, the organism that is normally employed.

The sulphite liquor used by the Germans is a by-product of the manufacture of cellulose from beechwood. This by-product ordinarily is regarded as waste. The liquor remaining after fermentation and removal of yeast is used by the Germans in tanning.

Details of this process, together with diagrams and photographs are presented in Report No. 483 (22 pages), which can be obtained from the Office of the Publication Board for $2 per photostat copy, or 50c. for microfilm. The data represent the joint findings of Allied investigators who visited the Agfa and Wolfen works of the I. G. Farbenindustrie. Money orders or checks made payable to the Treasurer of the United States should be sent to OPB, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

The report states that fermentation by torula utilis at higher temperature (above 30 degrees Centigrade) may result not only in a reduced yield of yeast, but also in infection of bacterial organisms. German investigation of the candida arborea organism, however, seems to indicate that no difficulty is experienced in fermenting at temperatures up to 40 degrees Centigrade. Further investigation of this aspect of candida arborea may reveal a potenital value of this organism in hot countries, where it may be difficult to bring temperatures of the fermentation down to 30 degrees Centigrade.

The better quality yeast produced by utilizing sulphite liquor was used by the Germans for human consumption, and the poorer quality for feeding the animals. Dry yeast from the Agfa plant was mixed with hay, compressed into bricks, and fed to Army horses. The yeast was used as a protein food. No particular attention was given to vitamin content, though this

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German Patents Accord Signed by Four Nations

OPD Washington Bureau

The State Department has released the text of an agreement which permits exchange of 100,000 German-owned patents in the signatory countries on an equal basis. Under the accord, nationals of the signing countries may use the patents without paying royalties.

France, Britain, the Netherlands and the United States have already signed the agreement, which is open to any United Nations member and to any neutral government. Representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia and the Union of South Africa have given notice they will recommend their governments sign. Russia is not a member of the agreement but has until December 31 to sign.

Book Reviews

Polar Molecules, by P. Debye, 172 pages, 8¾ x 5½, Dover Publications, New York, $3.50.

This book contains a survey of questions which arise in connection with the conception of polar molecules as systems having a distribution of electrical charges which can be characterized by a permanent electric moment. The absolute measurement of polarity based on this idea may be used to determine the geometrical arrangement of the atoms in a molecule.

American Chemical Industry, by Williams Haynes, Volumes II and III, 440 pages, 9½ x 6½, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, $8.00 each.

These two volumes chronicle the beginnings of the chemical revolution which the author explains as meaning a fundamental change in the economic system of production; the replacement in industrial processes of natural raw materials by synthetic materials.

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Baker

Carries Measured Purity into Organic Chemistry

The name Baker has been symbolic of measured chemical purity for nearly half a century. This rich heritage of chemical exactness and chemical control is now carried into another field—*organic chemicals.*

DDT

One of the first organic chemicals—purity by the ton—manufactured by Baker, was DDT (Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane). Originally this chemical was made for the Government for war use. Today it is fighting disease on the home front, killing insects and agricultural pests, saving millions of dollars.

2, 4-D

Another organic chemical manufactured by Baker is 2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxyacetic) Acid, and the sodium salt of 2,4-D. Both are used in the formulation of weed killers. Both have their advantages, and Baker makes both.

CTAB

A more recent organic chemical made by Baker, is CTAB (Cetyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide). This quarternary ammonium salt will find a ready application as a bactericidal agent, and also as a special detergent.

Several more Baker organic chemicals are now in the pilot plant stage of development. These soon will be available on a commercial basis.

PURITY BY THE TON

This is not a mere Baker slogan. It is the result of Baker's "know how" in controlling chemical purity. This "know how" is also available to you now in organic chemistry.

If you have plans under way for manufacturing products involving the use of organic chemicals, your inquiries are invited. Address *Organic Chemical Division*, J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 8, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works...lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbl.s.lb. .30 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .30
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l. divd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½ - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.16
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dcma., c.l., wks..lb. .07½ - —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.36 - 3.41
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.53 - 5.63
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.69 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.73
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works ....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.60
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 80%, cbys.....lb. .09 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .30 - .32
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.26.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.26.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.67 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.50 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms. c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Bromer's, bbls .....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ - .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½ - .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½ - —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½ - .19½
Corn oil,[1] a.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] a.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼ - .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low, boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-296°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10½ - .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .22
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb. .43½ - .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 49%, cbys., divd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .06 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½ - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila...lb. .094 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .08½ - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb .24½ - .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼ - —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾ - .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .84 - .87
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .80 - .84
Acids, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½ - .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½ - —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...160 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .12 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½ - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½ - —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] a.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼ - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½ - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½ - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.00
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Pyroligneous, dms., divd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
Soybean oil,[1] a.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾ - .16¾
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾ - —
Texas and Okla., divd. lb. .16¾ - —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .15¾ - —
Texas and Okla., divd. lb. .15¾ - —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾ - —
Texas and Okla., divd. lb. .19¾ - —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.14.50 - —
96°, tanks, works.....ton.17.00 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .63½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs. .....lb. .63½ - —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.56 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 - 26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 - 46.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .30 - .33
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .26 - .30
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .75 - .76
egg, edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.89 - 1.97
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½ - —
tankcars, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .26 - —
tank, frt. alld. E....lb. .24½ - —
tankwagons, frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1960 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾ - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .08¼ - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber stns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.90
smaller lots .....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .693
tanks, E. divd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .683
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60¼ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62¼ - .66¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53¼ - —
SD2BG, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l. .....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66¼ - .69¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .69
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¾ - .16½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¼ - .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼ - .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order
[4]—General Preference Order
[5]—Conservation Order
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works. gal. 17.72½- —
l.c.l., works. gal. 17.76 -17.79
tanks gal. 17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works. gal. 18.67½- —
l.c.l., works. gal. 18.71 -18.74
tanks gal. 18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
tanks, works. lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
tanks, works. lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works. lb. .0660- —
tanks, works. lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., divd. gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd. gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., divd. gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd. gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls. lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., works. gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works. gal. .67 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms, works. lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock long ton. 80.00 83.3[illegible]
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Allyl bromide, cnys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs. lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms works, frt. equald. lb. .23½- 23½
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks. gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works. gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works. gal. .99½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works. gal. .71½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .1290- —
tanks, works. lb. .1200- —
Alphacocopherol, amp. gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .13
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .33 - .37
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works. lb. 10½- 40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .09½- .10
20%, bbls, l.c.l., works. lb. 08½- 09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. 06 - —
l.c., works. lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works. lb. .024 - .061
l.c.l., works. lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd. .14¼- —
bbls., divd. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis. lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04

Alumina hydrate, gal., tech., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, works. lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks. lb. .20¾- —
contract, works. lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works. lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract. lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .19½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .60
ink., 150-lb. dms. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms. lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms. lb. .33 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins. oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls. lb. .24 - —
purified, bbls. lb. .23 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls. lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works. ton. 61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi. lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l. lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .1090- —
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .06¼- .06¾
cns. lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls. lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point. ton. 52.00 - —
bulk, same basis. ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
dms. lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½- .26½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls. lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens. ton. 30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .07½- —
red, 46%, cbys., works. lb. .06 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls. lb. .75 - —
jars lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls. lb. 7.10 - 8.35
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .16 - —

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Amyl acetate, ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.46
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls, futures...lb. .35 - .36
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star .....lb. .21 - .22
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .46½- .47
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .52 - .53
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.35
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .13½- .13⅝
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. 14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 60%, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10½ Nom.
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅝- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —

Asbestos fiber, 5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.56.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mineston.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-320° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05⅝- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
sulphate, bots .....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[3] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 6.62 - 6.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
96.75, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34X $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20½- .25
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .60 - .75
dms. .....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys. .....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Formate, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works .....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls. .....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. .....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. .....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. .....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.68
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.70 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns...lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. .....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. .....lb. 4.12 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans .....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Subphocarbolate, bots. .....lb. 2.71 - 2.74
fib. dms. .....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 2.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .06½- —

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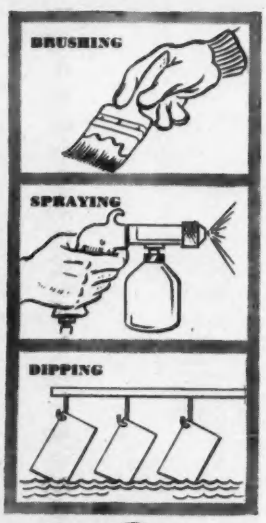

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bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
Thermatomic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¼- —

Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .08
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .52 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.80
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton.10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -45.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.55.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. 16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .41 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .28 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, 100-lb. cans., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0225- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08½- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Brown, umber, Amer., burnt, Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0585- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles...lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06¾- —
Vandyke, rag., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .40
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .33
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dcm., dms...lb. .14 - .15
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 2, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2214- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2364- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .2214- —
tankwagon, same basis,, lb. .2264- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .29½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. 16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.75
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[5] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. 1.80 - 1.50
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Spot Deliveries

BLEACHING POWDER 35% - 37%
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
SODIUM PERBORATE U.S.P.
ZINC OXIDE
CITRIC ACID
SODIUM SULPHIDE Flakes
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
SODIUM SULPHITE Anhydrous
COPPER SULPHATE
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
SODIUM BISULPHITE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.95
smaller lots..lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots..lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - -
smaller lots..lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Hydrobromide, bots..lb. 5.29 - 5.81
Calabar beans, bgs., futures, lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls, lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .85
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - -
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - -
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - -
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars..lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works..ton.80.00 - -
dlvd. ..ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -85.00
l.c.l., dlvd..ton.23.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - -
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -94.50
l.c.l., dlvd..ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Calcium cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - -
dms. ..lb. .57 - .60
cns. ..lb. .70 - -
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs..lb. 1.80 - -
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - -
smaller lots..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3778- .4325
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms..lb. .21 - -
USP, bbls..lb. .85 - .87
Laurate, bbls..lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- -
Pantothenate, dos., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - -
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - -
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works..lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- -
l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- -
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 6.2% Ca,[2] 100-lb. dms..lb. .15¼- -
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- -
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - -

Calcium stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .29½- -
l.c.l., works..lb. .30½- -
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - -
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - -
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - -
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - -
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- -
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - -
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - -
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - -
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - -
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - -
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .62 - -
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - -
smaller lots.....lb. .64 - -
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - -
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - -
Chinese, cs. .....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .36½- .36

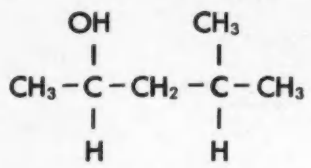
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.lb. .25 - .25½
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .26¾- .26¾
futures, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
natural, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - -
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - -
99%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - -
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - -
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - -
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - -
isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- -
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- -
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- -
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- -
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .36 - -
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - -
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .69 - -
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .76 - -
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .93 - -
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.06 - -
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - -
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .83 - -
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - -
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.10 - -
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - -
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - -
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - -
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - -
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - -
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - -
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - -
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

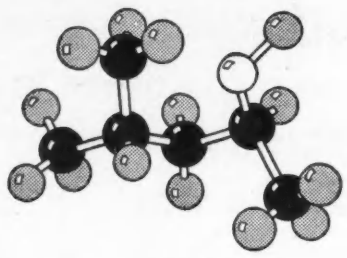
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.65 - 1.70
medium, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .80 - -
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - -
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - -
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - -
30,000 USP units per gm., bots, works..lb. 5.42 - -
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - -
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - -
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - -
3,000 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .30 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 80% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .69¾- -
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .69¾- -
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .41 - .42
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - .43
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - .44
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .42¼- .42½
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42¾- .44¼
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .43¼- .44¼
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .41 - .42
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .42¼- .44
Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures..lb. .52 - .53
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .28 - .28¼
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .27 - .28
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .43 - .44
4-10-4, bls., futures.....lb. .42 - .43
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.118.00 - -
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
synthetic, cns. .....lb.10.00 - -
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - -
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - -
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - -
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - -
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt.alld..lb. .45 - -
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - -
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - -
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - -
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - -
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - -
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .45 - -
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - -

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.

Shell Chemical offers
a versatile hexyl alcohol





METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL
(Methyl Amyl Alcohol)

MIBC IS USEFUL AS:

Medium-Boiling Latent Solvent in nitrocellulose lacquers — contributes good blush resistance, gloss, flow, and leveling in cold spray, brushing, and hot spray lacquers. Allows use of larger quantities of low-boiling alcohols in lacquer or lacquer thinner formulas, while retaining good blush resistance.

Medium-Boiling Nitrocellulose Lacquer Solvent (in combination with methyl isobutyl ketone)—gives high toluene dilution ratio . . . excellent blush resistance . . . low viscosity especially valuable in high solids lacquer formulations.

Resin Solvent for phenolic type baking finishes—low water solubility of MIBC lessens dehydration of gelatin rolls used in roller coating application.

Alcohol Portion of a Solvent for synthetic alkyd and urea-formaldehyde baking finishes—small portions in conjunction with aromatic petroleum diluents yield solutions of low viscosity. Low evaporation rate of MIBC tends to eliminate bubbling during baking of finishes.

Frother (with other materials) in flotation recovery of certain copper ores.

For more detailed information on the application, properties, and specifications, write for Technical Bulletin #SC: 46-1

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 6
500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18

Los Angeles · Houston · St. Louis
Chicago · Cleveland

The odd case of the 6-sided coffee cans

IN SPITE OF THE BARNACLES, it was a can of coffee, sure enough.

The married couple from Warren, Ohio, who found it on the beach at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, could plainly read the label. They had found it just above the high-tide mark. That, plus the encrusted barnacles, told them that the coffee had been washed up from the sea.

ENEMY ACTION

This happened on June 4th, 1942—the height of the close-in submarine warfare off the Atlantic Coast.

Before June was over, a total of twenty cans of a well-known brand of coffee had been found in the vicinity—all intact, all covered with barnacles, and —this is a curious part—all six-sided, instead of round, in shape.

It was never known on what ship this coffee was sunk, but the can code numbers showed it had been packed about a year before in Houston, Texas; and pressure tests at American Can Company's laboratories proved the cans had been about 1500 feet under water.

The pressure tests also revealed that such cans under such pressure usually become 6 or 7 sided.

DRANK IT

Both the people, who found the coffee in Florida, and American Can scientists opened the vacuum cans and made coffee with the contents.

The coffee was fresh. The cans had "held." No air or water had harmed the cans' contents because of the cans' protection and vacuum pack!

MORAL

The extraordinary punishment these vacuum cans received is something that happens once in a business lifetime. The moral, however, is plain: *No other container protects like the can*—in this case, a *Canco* can.

For only Canco has the facilities for research and product development which made the coffee can and many other types of containers possible, practical, and commercial.

A Canco representative will gladly explain to you the benefits of doing business with the leader in metal packages.

AMERICAN CANCO CAN COMPANY

New York · Chicago · San Francisco

FOR PAINT—NO OTHER CONTAINER PROTECTS LIKE THE CAN

Cellulose acetate-propionate, flake, high (51.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .48 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.

Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —

Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works lb. .50 - .52

Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works cwt. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —

Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures lb. 1.70 - 1.80

Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works ton. 41.50 -46.50
briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 44.50 -49.50
bgs., c.l., works ton. 49.50 -50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works ton. 46.50 -49.50
screenings, bgs., works ton. 31.20 -33.15

Charcoal, pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point ton. 20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 30.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. lb .06 - .07

Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.32 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., wo.rks. 100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71

Chillies (see Pepper, Red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 98.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 41.00 - —

Chloral hydrate, jars lb. .93 - .96
dms. lb. .90 - .95

Chlorinated rubber[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse lb. 1.25 - —

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.c. lb. .05½- —
contracts lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- —

Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms. lb. .20 - .22

Chloropicrin, com'l, 100 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis lb. .22 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse lb. 1.25 - —

Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - 2.10

Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - 2.10

Chrome acetate, powd., 25% Cr., bbls., works lb. .22 - .24
ton lots, works lb. .20 - .22
solut., 8%, bbls., cs lb. .07½- —
T½%, bbls., cs lb. .06½- —

Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .24 - .27

Cake, bulk, c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —

Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).

Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).

Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bots. lb. 6.02 - 6.06

Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can lb. 1.20 Nom.

Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. No price

Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. No price
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. No price

Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No price

Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 2.70 - 2.80
standard, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.90

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.00

Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., fixtures lb. .3700- —
OO, bls, futures lb. .3620- —
OOO, bls., futures lb .3900- —
OOOO, bls., futures lb. .3800- —
No. 1, bls., futures lb. .3625- —
2, bls., futures lb. .3535- —
3, bls., futures lb. .3538- —
4, bls., futures lb. .3535- —

Citral, bots., cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.00

Citrine, ointment, jars lb. .90 - 1.15

Citronellal, bots., dms lb. No price

Citronellol, bots., dms lb. No price

Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .14½- .15
futures, bls. lb. .14½- .14⅝
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .15⅝- .16½
futures, bls. lb. .15 - .15½

Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works gal. .07½- .08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works gal. .08½- .09½
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
feed grade, 46.5% Co, kgs. lb. 1.25 - —

Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.52 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .07½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Oleate, bbls lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, ozs. oz. 9.75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .44 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .47 - .48

Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt. lb. .25 - —

Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .60 - .61

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.50 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .23
blue, bls lb. .24 - .25

Colchinine, bots., cns. oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .19½- .20½
cns. lb. .25 - .26½
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .21 - .22
cns. lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns lb. .95 - 1.60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .25½- —
smaller containers, wks lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls lb. .32½- .33
crystals, bbls lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots lb. .34 - .36
Metal,[1] electrolytic lb. .14¾- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms. lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls. lb. .19¾- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms. lb. .13½- .16
Stearate, bgs., works lb. 35½- —
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.35 - —

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —

Copra,[1,7] Coast, ship't ton. 109.50 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .06¼- .06¾
Indian bgs lb. No Stocks
Italian, bgs., futures lb. .06 - .06½
Morocco, bgs lb. .06 - .06¼

Corn silk, bls lb. .45 - .46

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.067 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.131 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.497 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.597 - —

Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.92 - —

Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .35 - .40

Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.20 - —

Meal,[7] 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l. ton. 100.00 - —

Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.90 - 3.10

Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .81

Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't lb. .51¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .52 - .53¼

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.20

Coaltar (see Cresol).

Oil,[8] coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .15½- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .265
l.c.l., same basis gal. .26 - .31
tanks, same basis gal. .18 - .19½
solution, tanks, works gal. .141 - .149

Wood, beech, bots., cbys lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .30 - .37
Pine, dms gal. .31 - .33

Cresol,[9] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - .10½

If it has to do with DDT, work it out with DU PONT!

MANUFACTURERS who have been thinking of using DDT in their products are invited to come to Du Pont for technical service. Experience gained as a major supplier of DDT to the armed forces may be of considerable value to you.

That experience plus Du Pont's continuing laboratory and field studies make it possible to supply you with DDT Technical that always measures up to rigid requirements.

Because of the method by which it is manufactured, Du Pont DDT Technical is uniformly dependable. It works well in dry preparations and dissolves quickly, forming clear solutions.

To help you formulate DDT preparations that have a sound basis for commercial use, our complete facilities are available. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Grasselli Chemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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DDT *Technical*

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

AUGUST ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1946

New Concentrates Produce Superior Household Sprays

Potent New Chemical Augments Pyrethrins In D&O Pyrenones

New concentrates, which will permit the manufacture of highly effective, low-cost household sprays, have been announced by Dodge and Olcott, Inc. Known as D&O Pyrenone Concentrates, they are carefully-proportioned combinations of pyrethrins with a new D&O-developed chemical, piperonyl butoxide (D&O No. 333). Liquid insecticides and aerosols made with this new compound are superior to straight pyrethrum insecticides in range of effectiveness, stability, and residual killing power. They are completely free from toxicological hazards, irritation, odor, and other undesirable characteristics.

Only one of these compounds — Pyrenone No. 20 *New* — is ready for use at the present time. It is considered to be the ideal formulation for the manufacture of liquid general-purpose household insecticides. Other Pyrenones will be announced within the next few months. Adequate amounts of these compounds for experimentation and testing are now available. Full-scale commercial deliveries will begin in the late fall, and ample supplies will be ready in time for the 1947 season.

New Chemical

Piperonyl butoxide (D&O No. 333), the new chemical developed by Dodge and Olcott, Inc. to augment straight pyrethrins, is a close relative of the already well-known piperonyl cyclohexenone (D&O 312). Piperonyl cyclohexenone has been, and is, giving extraordinary results in agricultural and certain other fields, and has been used very effectively in the formulation of household

(*Continued on next page*)

Urethan Holds Promise In Treatment of Leukemia

A definite palliative effect is noted in many cases of leukemia when urethan treatments are used, according to the findings of a group of British scientists. Up to the present, however, no cure has been discovered for this disease which is known as "cancer of the blood."

The British scientists state in a recent issue of a medical journal that in the most favorable cases treated with urethan, a fall in total white blood count to normal limits and a rise in hemoglobin were noted. They also claim to have observed enlarged lymph nodes and a reduction in the size of the spleen.

The results reported are similar to those obtained from X-ray therapy which has been employed for some time to give temporary relief and to prolong life in the chronic forms of the disease. Prior to the use of urethan, many drugs, including arsenic and benzene, were tried, but with little success.

U.S.I. Completes Plans for New Chemical Research Laboratory

Project At Stamford, Conn., Will Be Devoted To Research On Resins, Solvents, Organic Chemicals, And Manufacturing Methods

With the completion of plans for a new chemical research laboratory, another project in U.S.I.'s postwar program of expansion is now under way. A site for the building, which will house more than 200 skilled investigators, has been selected at Stamford, Conn. About half of the total 100,000 square feet within the walls of the new laboratory and auxiliary buildings will be devoted to U.S.I. projects; the other half will be used for research activities of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated.

U.S.I. research conducted at this laboratory will be concerned with solvents, resins, organic chemicals, and engineering development. A pilot plant, suitable for carrying out fairly large scale experiments, will be available in order to obtain information for building commercial-size plants.

Complete Facilities

The laboratory will be equipped with the most modern research facilities. Some of these, such as the technical library, the patent files, the drafting room, the analytical laboratory, the machine shop, and the physics laboratory will be shared by the research staffs of U.S.I. and Air Reduction.

The laboratory buildings will be red brick structures of modified colonial design. The main building will be three-stories high, L-shaped, with a clock tower at the juncture of the two wings. The separate laboratories of Air Reduction and U.S.I. will occupy the two larger wings, and a smaller wing will house equipment for pilot plant operations.

To Occupy 40 Acres

Title to 40 acres of land to accommodate the proposed laboratories and pilot plant has been acquired. The site of the new laboratory is in the western part of Stamford, and can be seen from the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at a point about a mile south of the Stamford station. One corner of the 40-acre plot runs into the Township of Greenwich.

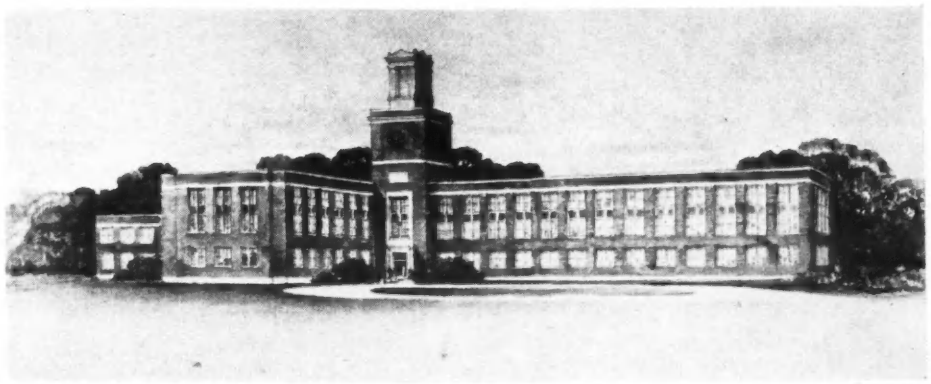
At present the chemical research laboratories of Air Reduction and U.S.I. are situated at 41 Magee Avenue, Stamford, where Air Reduction's liquefaction research laboratory and rare gases division are also located.

THE MONTH IN RUBBER

An antiseptic rubber, also claimed to be insecticidal, is invented . . . A new anti-aging substance for rubber sole mixtures is announced . . . Testing procedures for evaluating natural and synthetic rubbers are catalogued . . . A new blowing agent for sponge rubber is developed . . . A material said to be similar to GR-S, and compatible with natural rubber and numerous other synthetic rubbers, goes into full-scale production . . . Rubber bones for dogs are now chocolate flavored . . . A new plasticizer and extender for latex is put on the market . . . Inner tubes made with GR-I (Butyl) rubber are stated to have superior resistance to tearing . . . A chlorinated synthetic rubber is made available . . . Graphs showing market prices of rubber products from 1910 to 1945 are published . . . A new wax emulsion for use on rubber products of any color is produced.

U.S.I. Announces New Natural Feed Ingredients

Supplementing its line of feed ingredients which include Special Liquid Curbay, Curbay B-G, and Vacatone, U.S.I. is now offering two natural riboflavin products obtained from vegetative fermentation operations. They are *U.S.I. Brand Riboflavin Mixture #1*, containing one gram of active riboflavin per ounce of material, and *U.S.I. Brand Riboflavin Concentrate #85*, consisting of 85 parts per hundred of active riboflavin along with a natural carrier and a new vitamin of the B-complex. Inquiries should be directed to U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.



Artist's conception of the new chemical research laboratory at Stamford, Conn., scheduled for completion within a year.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

AUGUST ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1946

Addition of Methionine Spurs Growth Of Rats on Protein-Deficient Diet

When added to a diet low in protein, methionine can significantly increase the growth-rate of rats, according to a paper presented recently before an American scientific society. The authors also claim that the addition of methionine aids the rats in resisting high concentrations of benzene in the atmosphere. Methionine, one of the ten essential amino acids, is now being synthesized by a U.S.I. process which cuts costs about 97 per cent.

Four groups of 6-9 male albino rats, weighing about 180 grams each, were fed a protein-deficient diet, consisting of 69 per cent sugar, 9 per cent casein, 15 per cent lard, 4 per cent salt mixture, and 3 per cent cellophane with 500 mg. of yeast and 2 drops of cod liver oil daily. The diet of two groups was supplemented with 0.8 per cent of methionine daily. One group on the basic diet and one on the supplemented diet were exposed to an atmosphere of 90 per cent benzene for 42 hours weekly.

Both the methionine groups gained significantly more weight than their corresponding basic groups. The methionine group which was exposed to benzene showed far less ill effects than the basic group.

New Concentrates

(*Continued from preceding page*)

insecticides. However, its newer relative, piperonyl butoxide, has unique advantages, particularly in oil base sprays and in aerosols, because of its greater effectiveness against common household insects and its complete solubility in the mediums used for dilution.

Piperonyl butoxide is a colorless, odorless liquid completely miscible with mineral oils and readily soluble up to any desirable proportions in Freon-12 and other gases used in aerosols. Pyrenone concentrates, therefore, require no secondary solvents or coupling agents, thus avoiding all the complications and the toxicological hazards which might occur from their use.

Piperonyl butoxide is an insecticide when used alone. It will kill many varieties of insects at reasonably low concentrations, but its action is slow. When it is combined with even minute proportions of pyrethrins, the speed of action is immensely increased, and the concentration required to produce effective results is greatly decreased.

Pyrenone No. 20 *New*

After a long series of tests utilizing various combinations of piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrum, Pyrenone No. 20 *New* was developed as an ideal concentrate for the manufacture of general-purpose household sprays of the oil types. It can be used at 1-to-19 dilution with any suitable base oil. The result will be a crystal-clear solution having the characteristic light golden yellow of pyrethrum sprays. Both the concentrate and the sprays made from it have only a faint natural pyrethrum odor, and whatever odor may derive from the base oil used as a diluent.

Pyrenone sprays made at the recommended 1-to-19 dilution without the addition of any other toxic ingredient will be found to have rapid and satisfactory knockdown when tested under the usual conditions. By Peet-Grady standards, a Pyrenone spray made at 1-to-19 dilution is far above the minimum for a Grade AA spray. Pyrenone sprays will be found to be satisfactorily effective against the customary range of household insects.

Pyrenone is a registered trade mark of Dodge and Olcott, Inc.

Easy Drum-Handling

This new all-metal drum support comes from its manufacturer packed in its own, individual carton ready for mounting. It is claimed to convert any metal drum into a dispenser in a few minutes.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

To prevent leakage from broken acid bottles a new acid-resistant coating is announced which is said to provide a protective armor around the bottles, and to hold its shape even though the glass underneath is shattered. **(No. 093)**

USI

An automatic paint brush cleaner, described as a unit consisting of a patented device and a special liquid, is reported to do a rapid and complete job, even removing the paint in the heel of the brush. **(No. 094)**

USI

To put out solvent fires, as well as gas and oil fires, a mechanical foam has been developed, which is claimed to meet all the rigid conditions of the new joint Army-Navy specifications. **(No. 095)**

USI

A new rustproofer for steel is described as protecting metal during the manufacturing stages and permitting a tighter bond with paints. **(No. 096)**

USI

To withstand 1,000 degrees F., new glass-based coatings are announced which are alleged to be rustproof, solventproof, and abrasionproof, and to withstand a 200-hour salt-spray test. **(No. 097)**

USI

A new moisture tester makes 3 moisture determinations per minute on sheet material, such as paper, cardboard, and veneer, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 098)**

USI

To evaporate heat-sensitive solutions, or solutions which tend to decompose, discolor, or separate in crusts, is the purpose of a new "rapid current evaporator." The apparatus is readily adaptable to plant operating conditions, the makers state. **(No. 099)**

USI

To speed textile finishing, a new catalyst is announced which is described as odorless, and water soluble. It is claimed to accelerate the action of thermoplastic resins used in finishing textiles. **(No. 100)**

USI

A new-type continuous viscosimeter is described as permitting instantaneous observation of viscosity values existing in a moving fluid stream under full-line pressure. **(No. 101)**

USI

A cold-setting padding glue, claimed to resist extremes of heat and cold, can be applied by hand brush or spray gun, according to the manufacturer. One gallon is reported to cover 200 square feet of padding area. **(No. 102)**

USI

To paint any automobile in one hour without the use of brushes or spray guns is the purpose of a new material which is reported to produce a factory-like job. The material is sold with a two-year guarantee. **(No. 103)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%
Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone
5-Chloro-2-pentanone
5-Diethylamino-2-pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxolacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40 + Riboflavin Concentrates

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Urethan
Nitrocellulose Solutions
dl-Methionine

*Registered Trade Mark

Printed in U.S.A.

Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls.. works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .35½- .36
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .35 - .35½
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[5] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 70.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.i., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, 80%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .55 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Desertongue, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35
Dehydrated phosphate,[5] paper bgs., works..ton.35.75 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 3% ffa, bbls....lb. .26 - .28
over 3% ffa, bbls.....lb. .34 - .36
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.70½ - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.96½ - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.33 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.44½ - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.54½ - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.04 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.54½ - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.64½ - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.14 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.29½ - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.39½ - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ Nom.
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd. .....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[5] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2960- —
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .3160- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2000- .2510
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2560
tanks, works.....lb. .1900- .2410
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5670- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5620- —
tanks, works.....lb. .5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.00
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .99 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. to E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 -
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. to E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .81 - .83
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dilseed, natural, afloat, bgs...lb. .10¼- .10¾
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .37 - .47½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .25 - .28
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .70 - .71
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .60 - .61
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .71 - .75
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .62 - .66
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .45 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .46
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - .27
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.i., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.70.00 -71.00
35% tannin, c.i., same basis.. ton.68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb. 13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns..... .....lb. 17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns...lb. 5.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
No. 27, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 21.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
56 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .80 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .23
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
799 Chrome black F....lb. .85 - .88

Inorganic Bromides

Fundamental with Dow

for fifty

years . . .

Dow has a basic interest in the Bromides. Many years ago, this company helped establish the commercial production of Bromides in the United States. This pioneer background, plus an unsurpassed record of production experience, underlies Dow's position as a leading supplier of both Organic and Inorganic Bromides today.

Users throughout the country depend upon Dow for Inorganic Bromides. From Aluminum Bromide to Zinc Bromide, Dow regularly manufactures a long list of these valuable medicinal and industrial chemicals. Whatever *your* Inorganic Bromide requirements, Dow's research and production facilities are at your service.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

DOW Pharmaceutical *Chemicals:*

Acetanilid, U.S.P.; Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.; Bromides; Chloroform, U.S.P.; Epsom Salt, U.S.P.; Iodine; Phenol, U.S.P.; Salicylates; dl-Tryptophane—and more than 85 others.

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

304 Paper yellow	lb.	.35	- .50
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
345 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.65	- .70
362 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
367 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	- .55
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415 Direct orange S	lb.	.60	- .70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
430 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .68
466 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
	lb.	.35	- .50
503 Direct azerin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
561 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
562 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
696 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 2.00
612 Primulin	lb.	.70	- .72
614 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	- .50
1177 Indisc. 20%, paste	lb.	.15	- .18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
Zambesi black	lb	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue—			
1075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green—			
1075 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
Green	lb.	.75	-

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.85	- —
680 Oil violet	lb.	.60	- —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50	- —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
Yellow—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..	lb.	.90	- —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow.	lb.	.75	- —
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
246 Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	- —
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861 Indulin	lb.	.37	- —
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
909 New blue F	lb.	1.20	- —
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1130 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown—			
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .63
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235 Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	- —
632 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .63
798 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657 Malacrite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	- —
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange—			
10 Chrysodin G	lb.	.44	- —
21 Chrysodin R	lb.	.41	- —
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	- —
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	- —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68	- —
151 Orange Y	lb.	.31	- .33
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
Red—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.48	- —
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.65	- —
176 Fast red A	lb.	.54	- —
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (price in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse)

677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	- —
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.60	- —
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	- .75
681 Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75	- —
696 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.65	- —
Yellow—			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.53	- —
158 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.60	- —
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70
Brown—			
831 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	- —
Green—			
637 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange—			
20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	- —
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.98	- —
Red—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	- —
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	- —
Yellow—			
67 Amidoazotoulene yellow	lb.	.75	- —
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	- —
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.65	- —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.06	- 1.12
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.75	- .85
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.35	- .38
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.53	- .56
select, bndls.	lb.	.53	- .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	53.50	-54.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	28	- .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	- 1.68
Hydrochloride, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.05
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.05
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. 100 ozs.		.65	- —
hydrous, bots, 100 oz.	oz.	.95	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.50	- —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.48	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.	gram.	.70	- .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- 1.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.15	- 2.40
dried, bgs.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.04	- .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	- —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	65.00	- —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	.98	- 1.16
Sulphuric, cons., dms.	lb.	.11	- .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	- .62
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	09	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .13½
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .13½
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09¾	- —
N.F., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15¼
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38	- —
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.50	- .52
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	- .55
Carbamate, dms., dvld.	lb.	.53	- —
Chloride, tech., dms.	lb.	.13	- .20
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	- .23
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 2.80
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.,	lb.	.20	- .22
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Lactate, dms., works.	lb.	.52½	- .55¼
Myristate, dms., works.	lb.	58	- —
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.47	- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.53	- .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0842	- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0891	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.0891	- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0941	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0743	- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0792	- —

Trichloride (see Trichlorethane).

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilge Barrels

★

Light-gage Shippers, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

For an attractive, safe container use J&L Steel Barrels

When sending your product to your customers, use the container that will get it there safely and present an attractive appearance all the time it is in use. Use J&L steel barrels for grease, oils, alcohols, paints, and other liquids and semi-solids.

Ship in Safety • Ship in Steel

J&L STEEL BARREL COMPANY

A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

PLANTS:
BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA.
NO. KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E.... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.50 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 2.95
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.00
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.13.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -13.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20¼
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .12½- .13
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.90.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.96.00 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.80.10 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Blonde, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .25
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.33.000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0520- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .58
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 2.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .16½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls., futures...lb. .30 - .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06½- .06½
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0780- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .07½
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .05½- .06¼
Pennsylvania, western, U.S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03½- .03¾
Gelatin, silver label, cns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisenium root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .32 - .34
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 93-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger, African No. 1, bls...lb. .15½- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .15¾
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .22
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .23½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¼- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¼- .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .18¾- —
tanks .....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l....lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol borocarate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse. lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .22 - .24
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs, works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 -
Green, chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .24 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .25 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .28½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .29½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .31 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .32½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .33½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. 06 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. 09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —

Infinite skill is required in the manufacture of the precision glass medical instruments made by Becton, Dickison & Company of Rutherford, N. J. The part played in their manufacture by Penn Salt is a vital one. For fine and accurate etching, Penn Salt Hydrofluoric Acid is used because it fills the most exacting requirements.

In other industries, too, its uses are varied:

★ **Cleaning stainless steel**
★ **Frosting electric light bulbs**
★ **As an aid in straw bleaching processes**

ANHYDROUS HF
was first produced in our Easton, Pa. plant. It can now be supplied in sufficient quantity for the new catalytic alkylation process of making 100 octane gasoline and various other catalytic needs. Shipped in cylinders and tank cars.

4 STRENGTHS AVAILABLE!

30% . . . 52% . . . 60% . . . 80%

Strengths of 60% or higher shipped in steel containers; weaker strengths and special grades shipped in rubber drums and lined wooden barrels.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma • Cincinnati

Green, chrome, reduced color, 41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 2.60 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 2.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .55 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 2.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
Wood, bls. .....lb. .22 - .23
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Liquid, N.F., bots., chys....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum acreoides (see Gum, yucca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .14½- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29

Gum, asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., whse..lb. .25 - —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester,[7] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., sts.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., sts..lb. .1000- .1075

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs..... .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls... .....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .22
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .15 - .20
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. .....lb. .37 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bxs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.05 - 3.20
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., Southard, Okla., frt equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.65 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .25
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .26 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .25
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -20.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .39 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.20.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hyperic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.26½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .25 - .29
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .35 - .36
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 160-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
55-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.25
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.60 - 4.90
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —

What goes into your product determines what your paint customers get out of it.

* * *

The features above are important, not only in use, but also in manufacture and on the dealer's shelf.

* * *

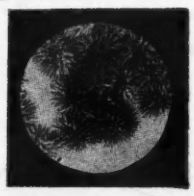
And you can get them... all 14... in one pigment—Basic Carbonate White Lead. White Lead not only has these properties itself but imparts them to mixed paints in well-balanced proportion.

* * *

Many of White Lead's advantages stem from its noteworthy ability to form "lead soaps"—as described under the photomicrograph at the right.

* * *

Our technical staff is at your service to explain how to fit Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. Secure the benefit of our vast experience which includes 28 years of continuous outdoor paint testing at our Sayville, L. I., test station.



Lead "SOAPS" make your paint a better paint...

The photomicrograph at the right shows the "lead soap" formations to which many of White Lead's paint-making properties are traceable. Characterized by a fibrous structure with multiple projections radiating from a central core, these soaps spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film. Thus they help make a more completely bonded film, having greater toughness, elasticity, adhesion and weather resistance.

The tendency of white lead to combine with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and consequently mixes and grinds well.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6, Buffalo 3, Chicago 80, Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1, San Francisco 10, Boston 6 (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh 30 (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia 7 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

Iron, citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .80 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.63
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.16 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .12 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms...lb. .06½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., cns.....lb. .23 - —
kgs.....lb. .17 - .19
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .09 - .12
Reduced, 96%, kgs.....lb. .06 - .15
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17½- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .09½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .32 - .35
scale, dms.....lb. .40 - .42
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .32½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .35½- .36½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .36½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.85
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. Ry of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .42 - .50
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .30 - .50
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ariz., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- .06
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0656- .0725
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

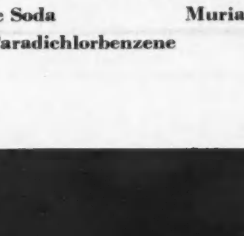
L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. .33¾ Nom.
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .33⅛ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bxs.....lb. .20 - .22
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Greek, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, futures, bls....lb. .13 - .13½
good, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .16 - .16½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .13½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] powder, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .06¾- .09
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 99 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, divd. E..lb. .08½- — divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .09¾- — divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .14½- .17¾
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .30
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - — other points.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11½- — Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12 - — Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .11¾- — other points.....lb. .11¼- — smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .12 - — Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- — Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- — other points.....lb. .11¾- — in oil, kgs.....lb. .15¾- —
Lead red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore..lb. .11¼- — other points.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .11¾- — Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- — Colo., etc.....lb. .12 - — other points.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala. lb. .12¼- — Ariz., etc.....lb. .12⅝- — Colo., etc.....lb. .12½- — other points.....lb. .12 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc. lb. .11½- — other points.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12 - — Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- — Colo., etc.....lb. .12¼- — other points.....lb. .11¾- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12½- — Ariz., etc.....lb. .13 - — Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- — other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, precip., 22.5% Pb dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .08½- —

Lead titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac Cst., ex whse..lb. .11⅝- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .10 - — divd. other points....lb. .09¾- — l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc....lb. .10½- — other points.....lb. .10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .09 - — other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc. lb. .09¼- — other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .15 - —
painters, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Root, Indian, bgs.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.75 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 8.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.05 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.05 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 8.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —

For Chlorine in Convenient-to-Use Form Use Hooker Sulfur Chlorides



The Hooker Sulfur Chlorides, mono- and di-, provide convenient sources of chlorine in chemical processes where the use of elemental chlorine is not feasible. In these Hooker products you can always be sure of a carefully controlled chlorine content. The Monochloride contains a minimum of 50% chlorine, while the Dichloride has a minimum of 66% chlorine.

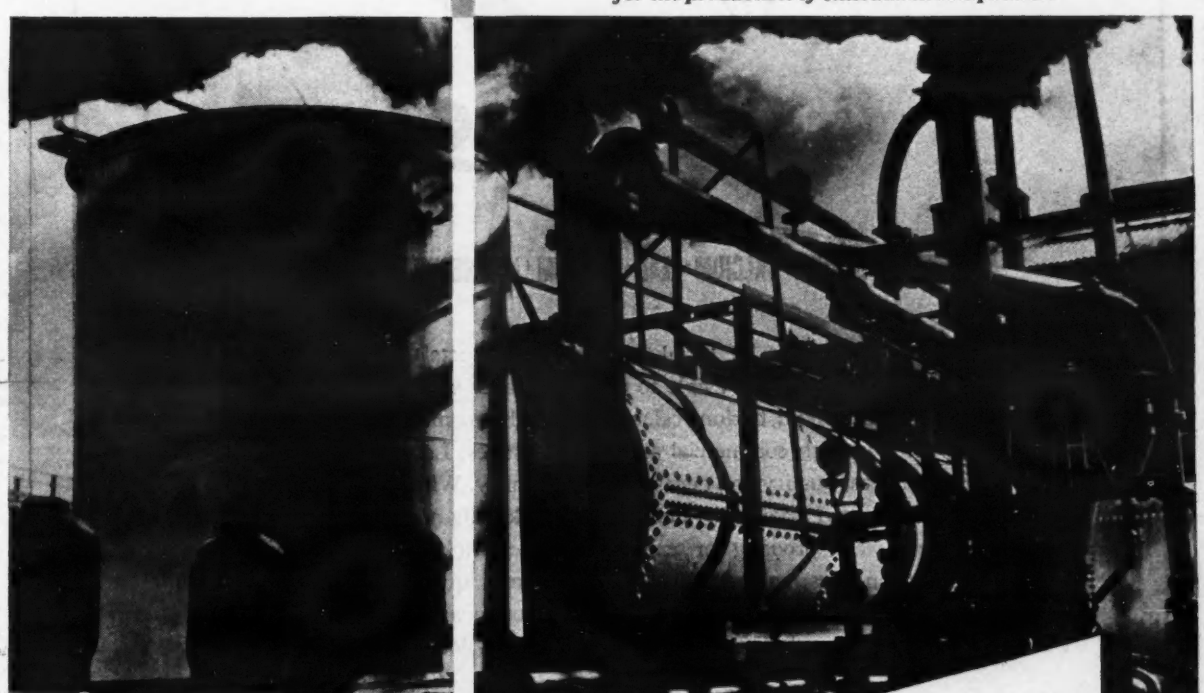
Besides the more common uses as chlorinating agents, the Sulfur Chlorides have a wide variety of possible applications in many different fields. In reactions with unsaturated hydrocarbons it is possible to introduce the sulfur or chlorine or both into the molecule.

Sulfur Dichloride may be used as a chloridizing agent in the refining of various sulfide ores; as a reagent in the manufacture of organic acid anhydrides, various rubber substitutes and other organic chemicals.

Sulfur Monochloride is also used in the manufacture of a variety of organic chemicals. It has been used as an agent for the cold vulcanization of rubber products and in the manufacture of rubber substitutes. It may be used as a solvent for sulfur and as a polymerization catalyst to increase the viscosity of fatty acids.

Hooker Bulletin 328A, "Chlorinating Agents," gives more detailed information on the possible uses of these two Hooker products as well as other Hooker Chlorinating Chemicals. Technical Data Sheets Nos. 759 and 760 describe in more detail the physical properties of the Hooker Sulfur Chlorides. Copies of these bulletins will be sent when requested on your business letterhead. Your problems in handling these Hooker Chemicals will receive the careful attention of our Technical Staff.

A part of the Hooker facilities for the production of chlorinated compounds.



HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 Forty-seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

New York, N. Y. • Wilmington, Calif. • Tacoma, Wash.

Caustic Soda — Muriatic Acid — Sodium Sulfide

Paradichlorbenzene — Chlorine — Sodium Sulfhydrate 3058

Lime, hydrated, Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 10.62 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton 9.85 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton.
Mitchell, Ind.....ton 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton. 12.00 - —
Riptonmead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[4] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Linalool, cns. .....lb. 7.50 - 7.75

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 3.50 - —
ex lignalos wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .62
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton. 93.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53½- —

Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0440- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0490- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs c.l...lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .06¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 26.50 - 33.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23¾- —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. 19½- 44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb. 12.75 - 13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .80 Nom.
Banda, cs. .....lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .90 Nom.
broken, bgs. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .94 - .99

Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .18½ - .19
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.60 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .20 - .25
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .09 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls .....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .34½- —
less than ton.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 50.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah Wash..ton. 22.00 - 23.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .93 - .94
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks..lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 25-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 - 82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 - 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 74.75 - 79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.85 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .15¾- .16
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 62.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton. 65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb .05 - .06½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms..... lb .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,6] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton. 58.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs .....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .65 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb .14 Nom
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Matico leaves, bls. .....lb. .22 - .23
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 8.25 - 8.50
synthetic, tech, cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 30%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.... .....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails... .....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.70 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.98
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms.....lb. 1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 28, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.... ..gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. P. and L. A. gal .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —

from a to Z

ALUMINUM • BARIUM • CALCIUM • LEAD • LITHIUM • MAGNESIUM • SODIUM • ZINC

With the acquisition of Franks Chemical Products Company, Witco Chemical Company is now able to offer a broader selection of stearates including—aluminum, barium, calcium, lead, lithium, magnesium, sodium, zinc—some in both commercial and U.S.P. grades. Long established as offering highest quality and dependable uniformity, Witco Stearates have found widespread favor with industry as thickening and flatting agents for paints; water-proofing for textiles, concrete, bricks and stucco; mold lubricants and dusting agents for rubber; internal lubricants for plastics; as ingredients in cosmetics; and in numerous other applications. Prompt delivery can be made from adequate, strategically located stocks.

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A SOLID WITH A SOLUTION

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- Metal Etching
- Rubber
- Bacteriastatic Cotton
- Barley Steeping
- Foundry Cores
- Insecticide Dispersions

National Aniline developed America's first stable synthetic organic detergent and today is America's oldest and largest producer of the most widely-used synthetic-organic detergent, NACCONOL NR. Our unmatched technical experience in this field and unequalled production facilities are at your service.

National Aniline

DIVISION OF

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Methanol, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
10 dms., divd.....lb. .10½- —
1-9 dms., divd.....lb. .11½- —
hydrogenated, non-ref. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13½- .16¾
10 dms.....lb. .14½- .18
1-9 dms.....lb. .15½- .19
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¾
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30¾ -

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms, incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .62 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .63 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .85 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .59 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

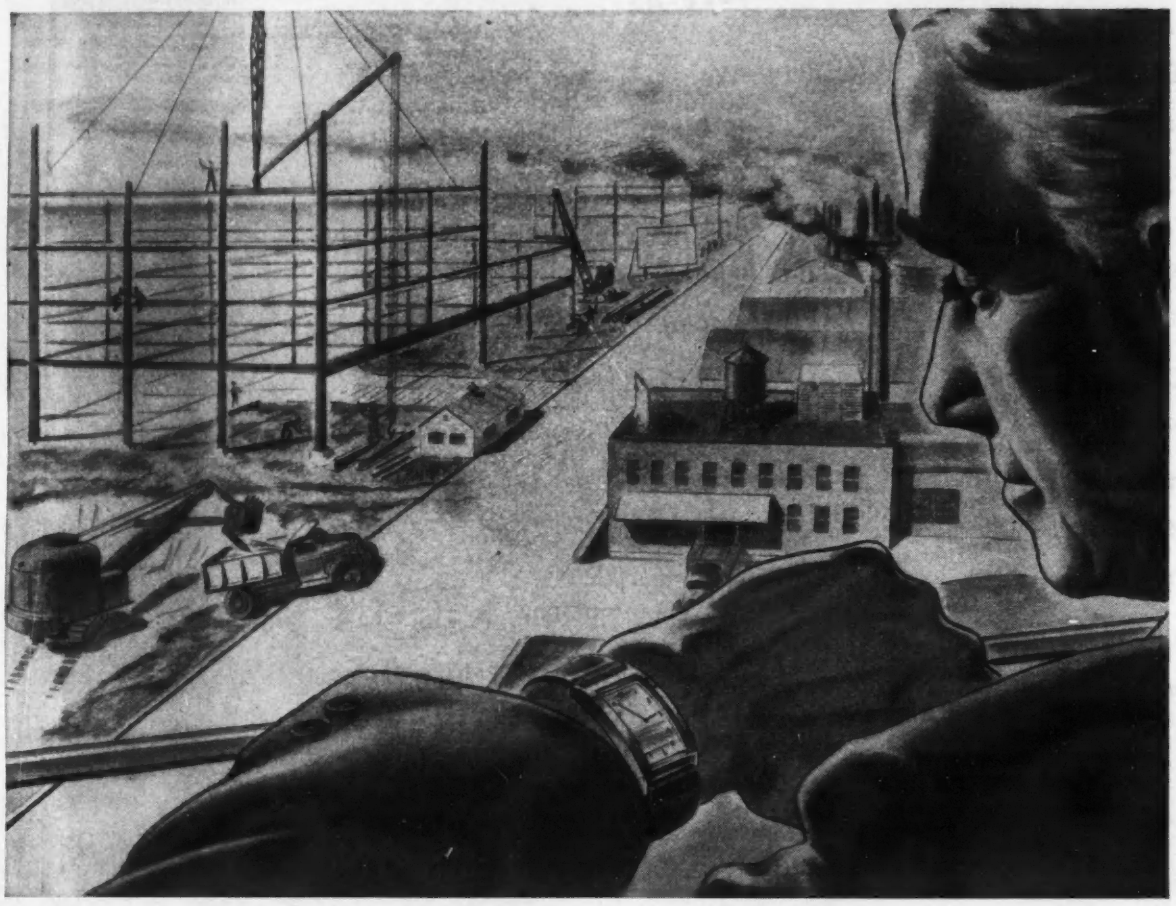
Methyl, cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.90
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns. .....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb. cyl..lb. .38 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.....lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 120-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .95 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .97 - .99
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, viz. (4,000 cps.) 5lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .62 - .70
standard viz. (15-1,500 cps.), 5lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .56 - .60
Methylcyclohexane, 99-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works..lb. .22 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works..lb. .19 - .25
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .16
Methylenedianilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots. same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 2.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .25½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.30.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. said. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .31½- .32½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.24.00 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
alld. E..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .33 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .19
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.85.00 -90.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.30
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90



"FORESIGHT" IS A FACTOR IN PRODUCTION TIME

THE hour of full scale production is at hand. But so is the ominous shadow of inflation. And of all the theoretical ways to beat inflation, the most practical and certain is the good old American formula of more and more production.

With the country so badly underbuilt, a construction boom is certain to call for tremendous amounts of protective coatings. And with everyone clamoring for goods of one kind or another, prices in many lines are bid up unavoidably either legitimately or in the black markets.

The answer . . . as Spencer Kellogg sees it . . . is to be ready with new materials, new processes and new methods which enable the protective coatings industry to do two things at the same time: Step up production with present facilities and reduce costs through time saving methods.

Consequently you will find Spencer Kellogg, through its Technical Service Department, ready to provide prompt help to your technicians with new "high speed" oils and new ways to use them. These products and methods have been worked out through exhaustive research and laboratory study to the point where they are thoroughly known quantities . . . their performance characteristics have been pre-determined and you can use them without any sense of experimentation on your part. *Time* is calling for action today and your Spencer Kellogg technical representative is ready to answer it.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC., BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

Muskroot, bls. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. No stocks
oriental, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14½
futures .....lb. .08¾- .09
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
futures .....lb. .16 - .16½
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .38 - .38¾
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .20 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] wbole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.51.00 -52.00
J2, same basis.....ton.48.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - .06½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .061 - .066
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nereiin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. tlo.11.00 -11.20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 20-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec. 20-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.00 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .70 - .71
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bgs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G. S.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, G. S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 500-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.F.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Russian, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. 13 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-52%, cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.00
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns....lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns. .....lb. .15 - .22
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 9.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.17.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 6.85 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -22.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, rot. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .1450- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1925- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1925- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13½

Oil, cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.25
dms. .....lb. .86 - 1.15
Celery, bots. .....lb.16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y...lb. .0685- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0695
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0685- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .80 - .90
tanks .....gal. .66 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.00 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1503- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .05¾- —
Cottonseed,[7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).

Oil, erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns..lb. 1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.09
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .80 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.18.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
California, bots., cns..... lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Grease,[1] common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 Nom.
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½ Nom.
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 Nom.
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 Nom.
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 -
Juniper, berry, dom., bots...lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns....lb. .85 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No price
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb.11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.12.75 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.00 - 3.10
tech., cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[4] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Terpeneless, bots. .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Brasilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1680 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .1730- .1790
tanks .....lb. .1600 Nom.
tankwagon .....lb. .1600 Nom.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l., lb. .1680 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1600 Nom.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-300 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07½- .11
red, 200-300 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07½- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .15 - .16
145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22 - .23½
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam, ruid., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - .21
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - .28

New *Aromatic* Chemicals Developed During the Past Year

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

★ ALDEHYDE FK

Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor.
Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

★ JASMINOL

Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer.
Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

★ TUBEROL

Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

★ CUIRUSAL

Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.
(Russian Leather)

★ RESEDALIA

A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

★ ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACET ALDEHYDE

Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

★ VIOLETTONE

A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

These are a few of our recently developed products.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST.

Cyclamal— An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellel. Five times stronger. Economical to use.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD CO AROMATICS DIVISION

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
2 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.50 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white)
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.60 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .080 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500 Nom.
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1220 Nom.
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14⅝- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 Nom.
20°, bbls. .....gal. 1.75 Nom.
30°, bbls. .....gal. 1.55 Nom.
pure, bbls. .....lb. .22 -.. —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -200.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.195.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - —
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - .27
Oleo,[1] extra, tcs.....lb. .26½- .28
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms. .....gal. 4.91½- 5.11½
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock. lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
65% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00

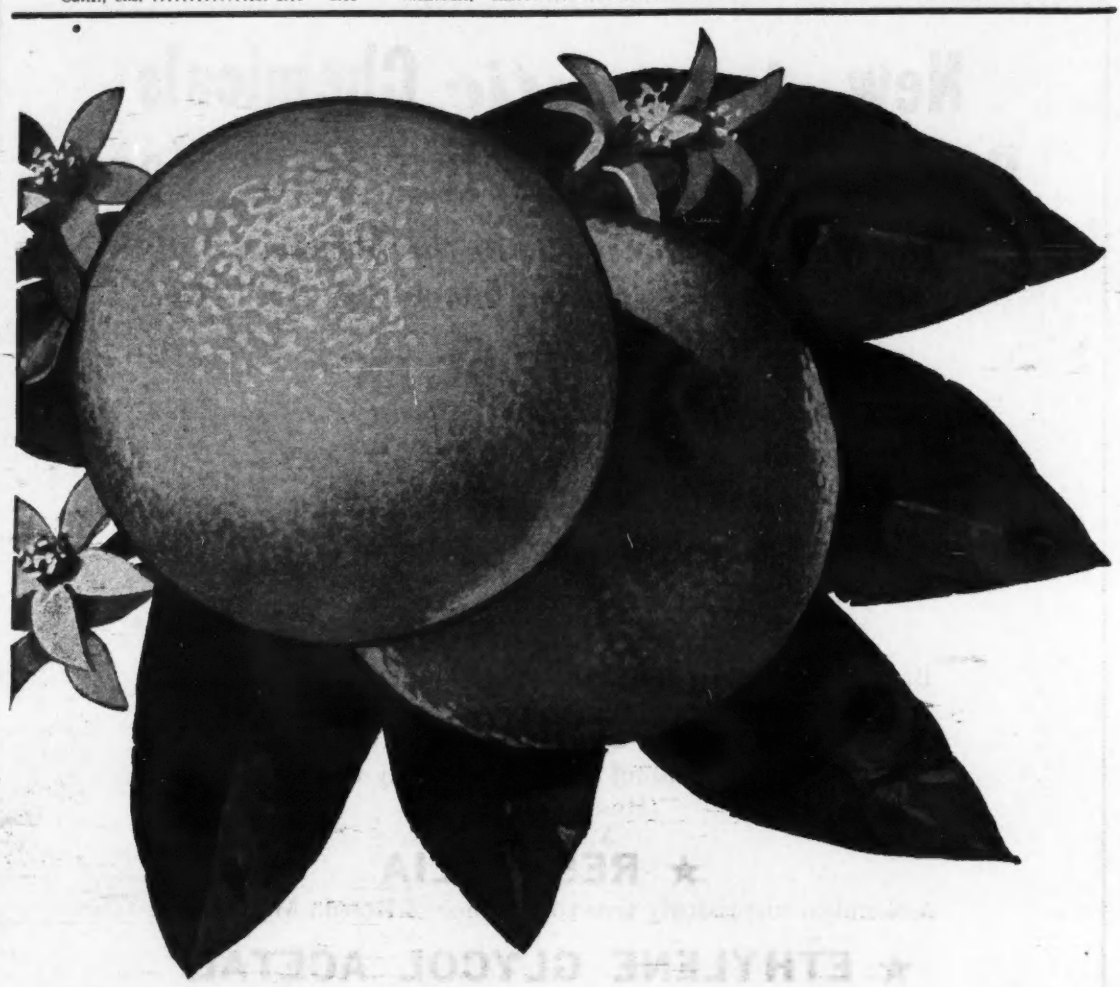
Oil, orange, expressed, Florida, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb 0950-
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 8.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0885 Nom
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
300° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .06¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.....lb.103.00 -114.00
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13½
foots, acid, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1575- .1675
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 3.25 - 3.60
import, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.80 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 7.85
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.85 - 8.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Pine, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .75 - .78½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .80 - .90
tanks, works.....gal. .65 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.65

Oil, putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts . ...gal. 19½- -
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. .24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .20 - —

*** Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.**

Rapeseed,[1] bulk.....lb. .13 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅜- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.48 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 6.25 - —
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.43 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb.11.15 -11.25

Oil, sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500 Nom.
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1220 Nom.
Sassafras, natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.30
artificial, dms.....lb. .80 - .90
Savin, cns. .....lb.27.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 5.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[4,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .25
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. No prices
tanks .....lb. No prices
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .15 - —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .19 Nom.
ret., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .08½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. No prices
tanks .....lb. No prices
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 5.50 - —
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms..lb. .1445- —
natural, 40°, dms.....lb 1.40- .41
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. .1425- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.25
South, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.00 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.00 -60.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works.....lb .05½- -
tanks works.....lb. .04½- -
Tallow,[1] acidless, bbls., Chicago. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Chicago.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities .gal. 32½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½ -
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. 60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb 2.60 - 3.00
white, cns. .....lb 2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb 38½- -
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. 35 - 39
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.37.50 -42.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms..lb No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal .41 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .56
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .59 - .63
235/245 vis., dms., dms incl., c.l. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .71
85, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco.gal .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms. 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. 51½- —
100 vis., non-ret dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis..gal. 53½- 56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. 62½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. 64½- 67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 8.50 -12.00
South, cns. .....lb. 3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb 3.80 - 3.90
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra. bots..lb.13.50 -24.00
first, bots. .....lb.14.50 -17.50
second, bots. .....lb.10.50 -14.00
third, bots. .....lb. 5.75 - 9.00
Oleostearin,[1,7] loose .....lb. .17½- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.12.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.12.50 -13.00
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works .lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .17½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline, toner[4].....lb. 1.85 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[3] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14 - —



You can't afford *not* to use it!

The flavor you put in your product is the *decisive ingredient*. For flavor is what the consumer buys. He judges *quality* by *taste*.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil. That's why more leading American manufacturers use it.

Compare Exchange Oil of Orange with any other offered. Give it all your tests for *quality*, *uniformity* and *strength*. Then you will buy Exchange Brand.

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180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .14½- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. lb. .14½- —
other points lb. .13⅜- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .14½- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .14¾- —
other points lb. .14½- —
Orange flowers, cs. lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, Haitian, bls. lb. .13¾- .15¾
sweet, bls. lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Verona, bls. lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms. lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[8] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms. lb. .42 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .22 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls. lb. .20 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.60 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works. lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

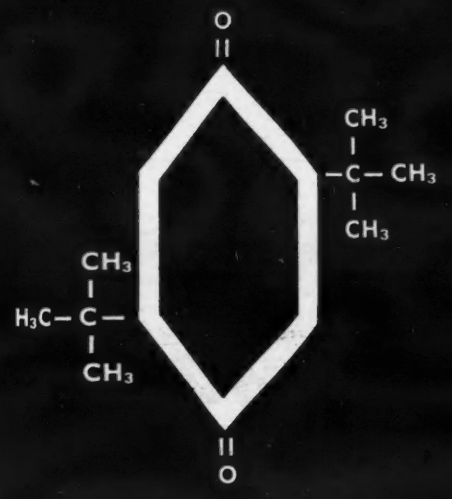
Papain, powd., cs. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs. lb. .37½- .38
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .38 - .41
Spanish, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works. lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1505- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- .13
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery. lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119° ASTM, c.l., refinery. lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0520- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0560- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works. lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns. lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works. lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works. lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works. lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .23
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .42
Pectin, bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Penicillin,[4,9] ampule, per 100,000 units. .45 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .30 - .35
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers. lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-29° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3. gal. .07¼- .07½
10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .26 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] bgs., c.l. lb. .1315 Nom.
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longpods, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. .48 - .49
sports, old crop, bgs. lb. No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. No stocks
Chilies, Haitian, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Mexican, long lb. .49 - .50
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons. lb. No stocks
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis. lb. .0887- .0850
Zone 3, same basis. lb. .0892- .0900
Zone 4, same basis. lb. .0878- .0907
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. lb. .0900- .0927
Zone 2, same basis. lb. .0892- .0950
Zone 3, same basis. lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis. lb. .0926- .0956

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3. lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .023 - —
l.c.l. lb. .026 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .029 - —
USP, amber, non-ref., dms., c.l. lb. .033- —
l.c.l. lb. .043- —
extra amber, dms., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05 - —
cream, c.l., dms. lb. .035- —
l.c.l. lb. .063- —
white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .063- —
l.c.l. lb. .073- —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .063- —
l.c.l. lb. .083- —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .063- —
l.c.l. lb. .073- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .033- —
l.c.l. lb. .043- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades. bbl. 1.28 - 1.98
Illinois bbl. 1.67 - —
Kentucky, Union County. bbl. 1.62 - 1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 1.16 - 1.50
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 1.15 - 1.55
Pennsylvania, lower field. bbl. 3.23 - 3.35
Upper field. bbl. 1.66 - 3.00
Texas, East. bbl. 1.60 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 1.40 - 1.83
North, North-Central bbl. 1.36 - 1.60
Panhandle bbl. 1.08 - 1.50
West bbl. 1.00 - 1.40
Wyoming bbl. 1.15 - 1.[illegible]
Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2. gal. .04½- —
No. 3 gal. .04¼- —
Bayolene, No. 2, tanks gal. .0630- .0640
California, heavy bbl. 1.25 - 1.30
light bbl. 1.35 - 1.40
diesel gal. .04¾- .05¼
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .04¾- .04¾
No. 2, straw gal. .04½- .04⅝
No. 3 gal. .04 - .04½
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w. gal. .04⅜- .05⅛
No. 1, straw gal. .04¾- —
No. 2, straw gal. .04½- .04⅝
No. 3 gal. .04 - .04½
No. 6 bbl. 1.15 - 1.35
range gal. .04⅛-
Pennsylvania, No. 1. gal. .06⅝- .07
No. 2 gal. .06¼- .06⅞
No. 3 gal. .06⅛- .06⅞
36-40 gravity gal. .06⅜- —
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 1.72
Petroleum, bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Boston, Mass. bbl. 1.765 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 1.68 - —
Fall River, Mass. bbl. 1.735 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.68 - —
New Haven, Conn. bbl. 1.[illegible] - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 1.72 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 1.68 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 1.72 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 1.765 - —
Portsmouth, N. H. bbl. 1.765 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 1.735 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 1.67 - —
Tiverton, R. I. bbl. 1.735 - —
Wilmington, N. C. bbl. 1.68 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .12 - —
Fort Wells, Wash. gal. .13 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery. gal. .12 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks gal. .08¾- —
toluol type, tanks gal. .08¾- —
San Francisco gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore. gal. .12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks gal. .11¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks gal. .11½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks gal. .10 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks gal. .10 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery gal. .07½- —
Gulf coast, tanks gal. .07½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .1210- —
Boston gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn. gal. .1420- —
Buffalo gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J. gal. .11 - —
Chicago gal. .1150- —
Detroit gal 1360- -

A New Eastman Organic Oxidizing Agent

2,5-DITERTIARY BUTYL QUINONE



Yellow Powder: M P 149-151° C

SOLUBILITY AT 30° C	
SOLVENT	SOLUBILITY
Water	0 %
Ethyl Acetate	8.5%
Acetone	8.0%
Alcohol	1.5%
Benzene	18.0%

UNLIKE p-Benzoquinone, 2,5-Ditertiary Butyl Quinone is quite stable at ordinary temperatures and has a low vapor pressure. It can be shipped and handled readily.

Until the present time, there has not been available an organic oxidizing agent which has the characteristics of 2,5-Ditertiary Butyl Quinone; consequently, this new chemical now fills an important place in the list of commercially available organic chemicals. Wherever peroxides and inorganic oxidants are unsuitable, try this new agent.

In addition, 2,5-Ditertiary Butyl Quinone will also serve as a catalyst for the heat and oxygen polymerization of vegetable oils and vinyl polymers. In some cases, it may be advantageously used in conjunction with peroxide-type catalysts.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagons, Hartford..gal. .1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1220- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .125 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1230- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1270- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .135 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.. gal. .13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½- —
Group 2, tanks, refinery. gal. .08½- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 3, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16 - .220
No. 30, tanks, same basis, gal. .17 - .230
No. 40, tanks, same basis, gal. .17¼- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .24 Nom.

Petroleum, naphtha, high solvency, No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 550 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .13 - —
44-77, 190 i.b.p., 340 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .11 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .08¼- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark .....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco gal. .26½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08¼- —
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¾- .07¼

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tank-wagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1050- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾-
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - .09¼
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - —

Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .84 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots. lb. 5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.50 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, bgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.....
long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same oasis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 6.60 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....
short ton. 3.15 - —
63%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 6½% i. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 6½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .26
dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .43
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .36 - .40
bgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, divd. E..gal. .31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .27 - .30
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .06½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs., futures. lb. .23 - .23½
Danish, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Dutch .....lb. .28 - .28½
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Potash abietate.....lb. .60 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .12 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l, works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .30 - —
100-lb. bgs.....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 8.04 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03%- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36

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THAT IS WHY every tank car in General Chemical's vast fleet—as well as all other returnable containers—must be kept rolling to help Industry avoid delays, shortages, and stoppages.

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BASIC CHEMICALS
GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Potash chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
exp ort, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. .83½- .85½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.80 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.90 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .83½- —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .83½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20½
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[5] basis 90-96% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .85 - .89
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[4] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .06¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .06¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .06¾- .04
coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple laks (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 2.25 - 2.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.05 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .23¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45¼
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. ton ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
grey, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
opaque, white, China, ivory, cs, works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs, works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] soli'd, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., o.f. dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06625
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .063125- .070625
dissolved, 32% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0505
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .060 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.96.00 -97.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Quinine dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .34½- .39

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .05 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. of Rockies.. lb. 1.20 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
light, same basis.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Rod, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.25 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .32 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
30-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09½
redwood, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .09½- —
30% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094

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No. 1070—C.P. Chrome Yellow Light
No. 1085—C.P. Chrome Yellow Medium

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Red, lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.. .....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls.. works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange)
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MMPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .05 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .06½- —
Red, Venetian, 35%, bbls., works, lb. .0660- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.300.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .35½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .60½- .69
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.25½- —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.32½- —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.85½- —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.95½- —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.99½- —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.01½- —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.01½- —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.06½- —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.07½- —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.23½- —
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.48½- —
WW, dms , c.l.....100 lbs. 7.75½- —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.75½- —
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Rosin, wood, G. H. I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.80
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .44 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.39.00 -40.00
not USP, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures .....lb. .17 - .17½
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Greek, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .14 - —
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -39.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .93 - .96
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.18.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -20.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .25¾
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.80 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb. .45 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
2, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
3, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Pods, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .71½ Nom.
Boston .....lb. .72½ N om.
Chicago .....lb. .73 Nom.
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½ Nom.
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .78½ Nom.
Boston .....lb. .70½ Nom.
Chicago .....lb. .80 Nom.
Pacific coast.....lb. .81½ Nom.

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c., per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

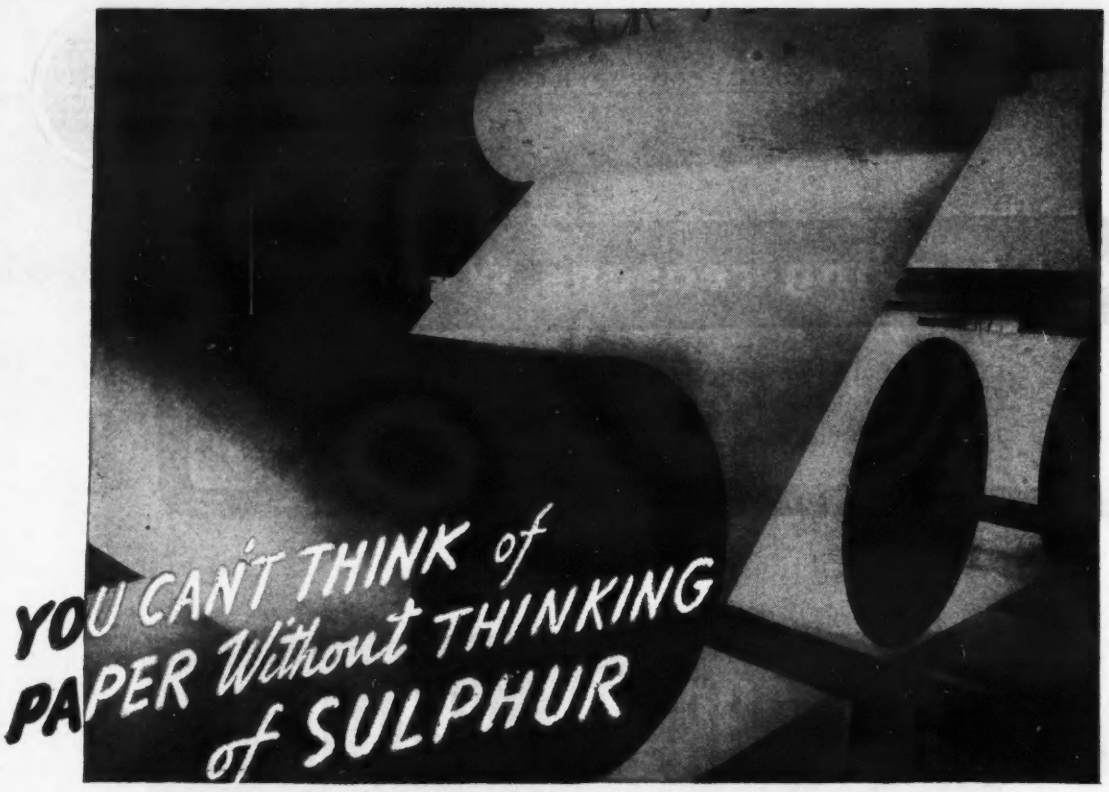
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .70 - .75
Chicago .....lb. 71½- .75½
Pacific coast.....lb. .73 - .77
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .68 - .72
Chicago .....lb. .69 - .70
Pacific coast.....lb. .70½- .71½

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... .ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
99%-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17
Silver bullion.....oz. .90½- .91
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½ Nom.
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 Nom.
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .47¼ Nom.
smaller lots .....oz. .47½ Nom.
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .36 - —
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .288 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .08¾
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .23 - .29
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .05½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
grey, dms., dealers, c.l., wks. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.32 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —



SOME OF THE PRODUCTS REQUIRING SULPHUR

ACIDS	LUBRICANTS
CHEMICALS	MATCHES
CLEANING FLUIDS	MEDICINE
DRUGS	PAINTS
DYESTUFFS	PAPER
EXPLOSIVES	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FABRICS	PLASTICS
FERTILIZERS	PROCESSED FOODS
FILM	REFINED METALS
FOOD PRESERVATIVES	REFRIGERANTS
FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GLASS	SOAP
GLUE	SODA
GLYCERIN	SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDES	STEEL
KEROSENE	SUGAR
LEATHER	TEXTILES

Paper serves modern life in many ways—in the newspapers we read—in the letters we write—in the wrapping of nearly every article we buy. All these uses, and many more, depend upon paper, and in turn, this every day necessity depends upon Sulphur.

Sulphur Dioxide is the active agent used in the sulphite paper industry to solubilize the undesirable constituents in the pulp wood effecting their removal from cellulose. Salt cake, a by-product from the reaction of sulphuric acid and salt, and synthetic salt cake, made from Sulphur and soda ash, are used in the craft paper industry. Finally, compounds of Sulphur are used in the pigments and finishing agents to impart desirable characteristics to high-grade paper.

Freeport Sulphur Company has an ample supply of this vital mineral, so essential to industry. This stock combined with underground reserves and modern mining methods assures a continuing supply.

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

OFFICES: 122 E. 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MINES: PORT SULPHUR, LA. • FREEPORT, TEX

SULPHUR SERVES INDUSTRY

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works, zone 1..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Gtn.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 99°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 99°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .45
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .55
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - 14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 22°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
36°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.90 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.80
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.50
4 dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 43-45% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .065 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.04
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, chys., cns...lb. .82 - .95
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .67 - .70
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 60c. higher.

Soda hyposulphite, USP, cryst., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.85 - 3.95
dms., jars.....lb. 3.45 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .041 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .044 - —
Metasilicate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.50
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 -
l.c.l., dlvd..... ....100 lbs. 3.90 - 5.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .85 - .95
dms., works.....lb. .85 - .90
Molybdate,[2] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - -
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l.,100 lbs 2.95 - —
works .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - -
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.38.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.35.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.50
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.60
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.80 - 4.85

Soda oxalate, neut., bgs., works. lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - 16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., kgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.75
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .180 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)

Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
cons. .....lb .11
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms. 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 22 - -
smaller lots, works.....lb 23¾

Soda pyrophosphate, tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .82 - .84
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. 23½- 25½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .15

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POTASSIUM CARBONATE

CAUSTIC POTASH

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

SODIUM NITRITE

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE

AT THE END OF your telephone is a SOLVAY Technical Service man, trained by years of industry-experience to solve your manufacturing problems involving the use of alkalies and related products. Our large staff of industry-trained technicians has been chosen, not alone to advance our own manufacturing methods and products, but even more . . . to help the industries we serve to more effective operation, and in new product development, through the use of quality alkalies.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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SOLVAY

Specify Quality...Specify Solvay

Soda sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.00
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .23 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .60
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 85%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 66%, tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-73%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,9] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equid.....lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. comt. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .23
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works, lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 1.60
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coal-tar, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex..gal. .19 - —
wire enamel, rct. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .23 - —
Sorbitol, comm'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- —
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.35.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .43 - .49
Spikenard root, bls .....lb. .43 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.27 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.37 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.87 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.02 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¼- .15½
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .83
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .83 - .85
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.54.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .25 - .27
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Strontium oxalate, bbls., works, lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.56.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.60 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works, lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.95
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99¼%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
Dioxide, liquid, comm'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .59

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 45% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 92-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95 - 99.96%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[5,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .06¼- —
sulphonated, 90% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Tankage,[5,9] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton.10.00 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
Tapioca flour,[1,9] bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-19%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25½- .27½
20%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.97.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.... long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .46¾- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .54
Terpin hydrate, comm'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .26 - .26½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
comm'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .12 - —
cure, dms. .....lb. .34 - .36
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms...lb. .92 - .97
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .88 - .90
Terra alba (see Gypsum).

"The bigger the family—the better the service"

CONTINENTAL PAPER DIVISION

CAN COMPANY, INC.

PAPER DIVISION Headquarters
220 W. 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.

MONO-NESTED AND CYLINDRICAL CONTAINERS
COMBINATION PAPER-AND-METAL CANS
FIBRE DRUMS The Container Co., Van Wert, Ohio
Sales offices in all principal cities

You'd think that Continental—one of the largest producers of fibre drums in the world—would be able to deliver enough on time. We would, too, if our plans for 100% plant and expansion had gone through on schedule. But, like everyone else, we've been held up by adverse conditions. When we get rolling at full speed again, you'll be able to depend on Continental for not only the best in quality, but the best in service, too.

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., [10]0 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thioureа, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .53 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .62½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Tin oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .32
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] dlvd...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.20
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2°, indust., dms., return, wks gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. — - —
Petroleum, tanks, f.o.b. refinery, Baytown, Tex..gal. .19 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .20 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich..gal. .22 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... .....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mo., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .33½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06½- 1.10
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .96½- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., ret. dms., East..gal. .90 - 1.03
tanks, East.....gal. .89 - .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va...ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton.112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 65% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .06625- .06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb 18 - .19

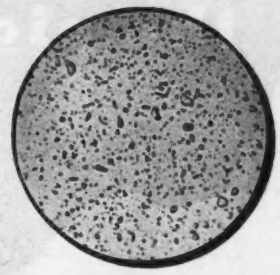
V

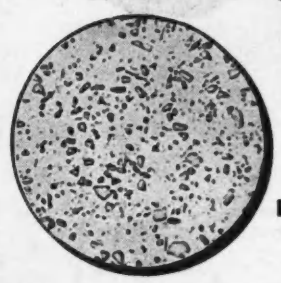
Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .56 - .59
Indian, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .28
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 -
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), [10]bots., mil., units. .10 - .13
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha v.m.p.)

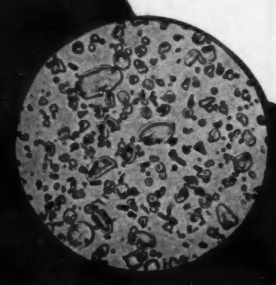
W

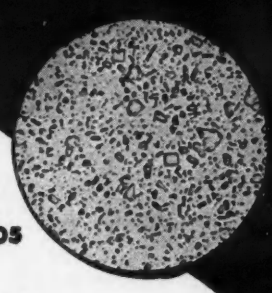
Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,5] merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.57.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.59.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .06095- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0622- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)

What type of LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE do you need?

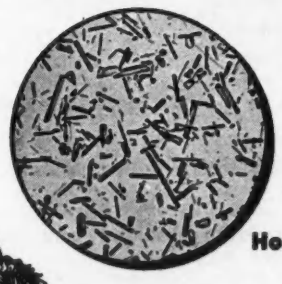

MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-2


MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-50


LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-503


LOW REACTIVITY
Horse Head XX-505

All types are available as HORSE HEAD XX LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE


ACICULAR
Horse Head XX-601

New Jersey Zinc
THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
160 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Wax, bayberry, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Wax, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.	**lb.**	**.68 - .70**
slabs, bgs.	**lb.**	**.65 - .68**
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.53 - .55
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .65
refined, yellow, bricks., bgs.,	lb.	.60 - .62
slabs, cs.	lb.	.60 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.78 - .80
refined, bgs.	lb.	.80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	**lb.**	**1.70 - 1.72**
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	**lb.**	**1.78 - 1.8.**
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.75 - 1.78
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.86 - 1.88
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.98 - 2.00
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.96 - 1.98
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.		
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.19 - .20
Japan, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works.	lb.	.14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis..	lb.	.14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..	lb.	.12¾- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175°, black, smaller lots, same basis..	lb.	.13 - .14
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..	lb.	.24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..	lb.	.25 - .26
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..	lb.	.16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..	lb.	.14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..	lb.	.28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.29 - .30
Montan, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Montan, crude, bgs. ton lots.	lb.	1.03 - 1.05
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.18 - 1.22
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.		
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 F., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
182-188 F., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.30 - .33
cakes, cs.	lb.	.31 - .34
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.16 - .19
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	29.00 -34.00
l.c.l.	ton.	31.00 -35.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28.00 -27.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works.	ton.	6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works.	ton.	7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 350 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.85 -10.10
325 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	8.00 - 9.00
99%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	10.60 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00 -28.00
	ton.	24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.26 - .30
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.32 - .35
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 - .25
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.26 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35 - .37
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., rct. dms., works.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.25 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.36 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.41 - —
Petroleum, 10°, tanks, f.o.b. refinery, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.19 - —
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.22 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 - —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50 - —
800 B units, dms.	lb.	.60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.23 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.		
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies	lb.	.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.17 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¾c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.s., works.	lb.	.0625- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.42 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½- .05½
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 - .07½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0245- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365- —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.10 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract.	lb.	.10 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 - .38
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochlorides, vls.	oz.	3.25 - 4.00

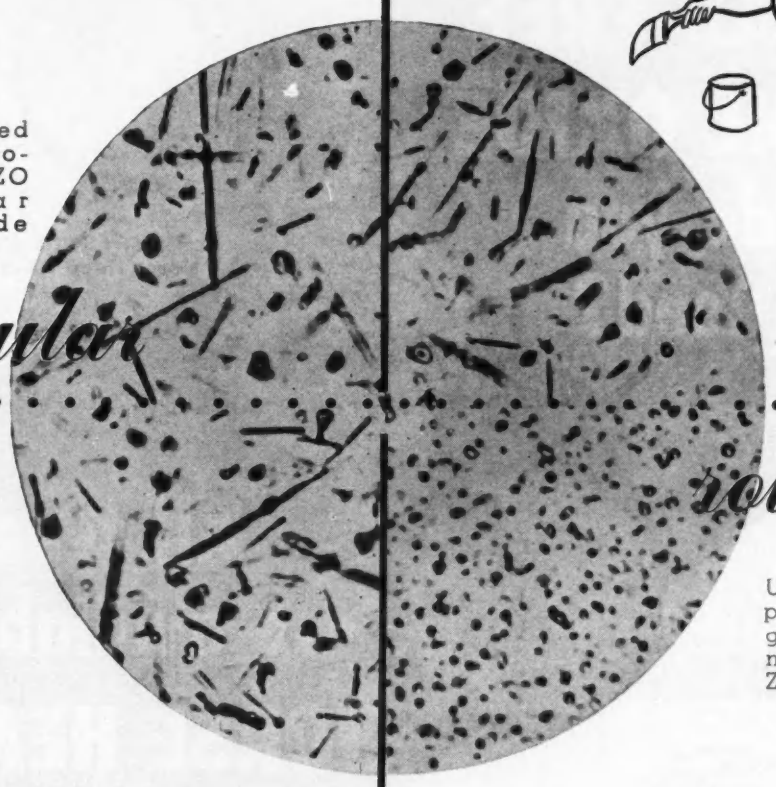
Z

Zein, bgs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 - .27
kgs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¼- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09½- .10½
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.34 - .37
jars	lb.	.35 - .38
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1025- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1125- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .29
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Metal,[3] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - —

Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

—*Continued on page 78*

the pigment that makes good paint better



Unretouched photomicrograph of AZO Acicular Zinc Oxide

acicular

round

Unretouched photomicrograph of ordinary Round Zinc Oxide

★ AZO Acicular Lead Free Zinc Oxide is universally accepted as a better, more dependable Zinc Oxide . . . a zinc oxide that consistently gives extra quality to high-grade paint . . . gives it extra durability and greater resistance to checking, cracking, chalking and fading. Actual tests demonstrate that AZO Acicular Lead Free Zinc Oxide has superior weathering qualities.

AZO ZINC OXIDES

AMERICAN ZINC SALES CO.

Distributors for

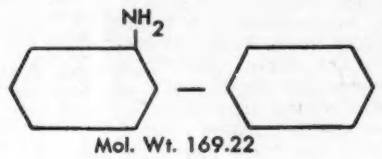
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO - CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS - NEW YORK

AN INTERMEDIATE
in dyestuff synthesis

ortho-Aminobiphenyl, Technical

(also known as 2-aminobiphenyl, ortho-aminodiphenyl, and 2-aminodiphenyl)



Mol. Wt. 169.22

STANDARD FORM: Cast Solid

SPECIFICATIONS:

Purplish crystalline mass	
Crystallizing point	47.0°C. min.
Assay	94.5% min.
Distillation range First drop 95% (1-96 ml) Dry point	 295.0°C. min. 8.0°C. max. 310.0°C. max.

OTHER MONSANTO INTERMEDIATES

Benzene Sulfonic Acid, Technical
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Benzotrichloride
Benzyl Chloride
Cyclohexylamine
2,5-Dichloroaniline
2,4-Dichlorophenol
Dicyclohexylamine
2,4-Dinitroaniline
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene
meta-Chloroaniline
meta-Nitrochlorobenzene
nitro-Dichlorobenzene
ortho-Aminobicyclohexyl, Refined
ortho-Anisidine
ortho-Chloroaniline
ortho-Chlorophenol
ortho-Nitroaniline
ortho-Nitrobiphenyl, Technical
ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
ortho-Phenetidin
ortho-Vanillin (2-Hydroxy-3-Methoxy Benzaldehyde, Technical)
ortho-Veratraldehyde (2, 3-Dimethoxy Benzaldehyde, Technical)
para-Anisidine
para-Chloroaniline
para-Chlorophenol
para-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Nitrophenol
para-Phenetidin
para-Toluenesulfonamide
para-Toluenesulfonyl-chloride
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenol Sulfonic Acid, 65% and 70%
Phosphorous Oxychloride
Phosphorous Trichloride
Phthalyl Chloride
Salicylic Acid, Technical
Sodium Benzoate, Technical
Thiourea
Toluenesulfonic Acid, 94%

Used as an intermediate in dyestuff synthesis, Monsanto's ortho-Aminobiphenyl, Technical, also finds applications in the synthesis of rubber products. It is specifically used in making phenanthridine derivatives, quinoline yellow, and carbazole.

Samples will be promptly furnished for your experimental use. Contact the nearest Monsanto District Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Volume 150 August 12, 1946 Number 7

Statistics That Mislead

One's thoughts go back to the homely old saying, "Figures don't lie; but liars do figure," as he tries to make one set of figures in any collection of statistical data square with somebody-else's count of the same thing. This discrepancy, whatever its reason, contributed more than anything else, except individual incompetence, to many of the troubles which attended the distribution of industrial materials under the exigencies of war needs. It contributes much today to the snafu situation in prices and supplies.

Particular criticism of the unreliability of figures has fallen upon governmental statistical reports for years. These reports, especially those which have to do with prices and production and supply and demand in agriculture and in manufacturing, are getting still heavier and more frequent knocks now. In more ways than one, this criticism appears to be fully deserved.

Most of the popular denunciation of official foolish figuring is directed against the Office of Price Administration. There can be no denying that it is impossible to square some OPA figures with anything. There is an increasing wave of criticism of the statistical reports of the Department of Commerce. Certainly, that agency should go to any possible extent to avoid the publication of misleading data. Some of the proffered evidence is convincing of its failure to be accurate.

One reason for the inaccuracy of governmental statistical data is that they must in too large a measure be based on estimate, rather than on fact. The reason for that, in turn, is that the reporting agencies do not get adequate cooperation from those whose operations they attempt to report. This has long been a fault. It seems to be getting worse.

Statistical data exert a potent economic influence. They can do at least as much harm as good, depending on the accuracy with which they depict influential activities. It is charged that governmental statistics are now doing more than a little harm because of inaccuracy and inadequacy. Whether the results of their discontinuance because of lack of essential cooperation would be worse is a question which may yet be put up to business. Certainly, government should not stand behind statistical information that is misleading, no matter how business might feel about fooling itself.

—O-P-D—

Puzzling Economics

The economics of the new price-administration law has a puzzling medley of aspects. On the political side, it is advanced as beneficial—for some still undetermined political ambitions. On its face, it is an expedient of doubtful value. Commercially, the economics of the new law is a straddle, designed apparently to meet with almost equal favor the ideas of those who want production at any price and the plight of those who are squeezed out of consumption. The prevailing theory seems to be that, if prices are permitted to be pushed up and up, production will pass consumption—supply and demand are quite different things—because the latter has reached the limit of its ability to support itself.

It is on its social side that the economics of the new price-administration law is—well, cockeyed. This condition is not without its commercial impingements also. The provision that derivatives of livestock, milk, cottonseed, and soybeans used as food or feed shall be the playthings of profiteers while the same articles, if intended for other uses, shall have price ceilings bears out the peculiar belief that, not the height of the cost of living, but the ability to live high is the measure of inflation. Something like saying that wellwater contaminated with *Bacillus typhosus*, and not its pathologic effects on those who drink it, is typhoid fever.

It may be necessary to bribe producers in order that the people may have enough to eat. But, the diversion of milk protein from casein to cheese, of cottonseed meal from fertilizer to cattlefeed, of tallow from soap, to margarin, of soybean oil from paint to shortening is going to curtail operations in some manufacturing lines to the extent of putting workers out of jobs. And how are they going to eat, at any price? Unemployment benefits, of course; but that keeps governmental expenditures up—and nothing has a greater inflationary influence. If it is necessary to pay more for livestock, certainly the hide and the horns and the hair should bear a share of that price, so that not all of it is piled on the cost of eating. And maybe leather would be more plentiful.

According to the data periodically compiled by the National Fertilizer Association, wholesale commodity prices reached a new high level in the week ended August 3, the average being 21.7 percent above that for the corresponding week in 1945. The price of foods was higher by 24.4 percent; cottonseed oil was up 24.6 percent; livestock was 26.6 percent higher. In comparison with an increase of 1.6 percent in prices of chemicals, drugs, fertilizer materials, and fertilizers, the increases on the ceilingless articles certainly have some of the, at least, appearances of inflation.

—O-P-D—

Home Needs Neglected

The only difference between the economics of price-administration—popularly miscalled price-control—and that of the world role of the United States is that the latter is almost wholly political. It does have some concern for the social problems of the world; but, for the most part, it evidences very little knowledge of where political economy ends and social economy begins—or vice versa.

The world relief programs in which this country has the largest part may have their origin in social interests. They are so tangled up in the politics of the relief-getting areas, however, that the greater part of their charitable aspects are wiped out—insofar as the source of the charities is concerned. The result is that a sad political plight is hung upon the United States in world affairs, and a sadder commercial economic situation is created at home.

One angle of this is enough for the intended purpose here. Two-thirds of the freightcars now being built in this country are to be sent abroad under some program or other, and UNRRA is to get 14,500 tractors for the eastern European area. The progress of reconversion and the combating of inflationary scarcities of goods in this country are handicapped seriously by the lack of freightcars to carry materials to manufacturing plants and to carry finished goods and agricultural products to the ill-supplied consuming public. This, of course, makes for continued scarcities and increasing prices—it also contributes to the longevity of those evils by causing waste of perishable goods.

There is a domestic aggravating influence in the situation. Because of shorter workdays and workweeks, the circulation of freightcars is impeded by delays in unloading. The supply of cars may some day be brought into keeping with the slower rate of turnover; but, at present, there is a decidedly wasteful lag.

The effect on transportation inadequacies of the purpose to send tractors to countries where agricultural motive power has barely got beyond the ox-team stage is not well defined; but, there is a place for these machines in much rural hauling that would provide some relief from blocked distribution. They also would better be sent to more progressive countries—if there are any to spare from home needs—where their contribution to the programs of world relief would ease the task that now lies so heavily upon United States agriculture and adds so much to the American cost of eating.

If the government must supply freightcars and tractors to the socially and politically disrupted peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere, it should take thought of the needs of its homefolks, at least to the extent of putting the thousands of idle army trucks at their disposal for the hauling of things to make, and to use, and to eat, and to wear.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Foreign Trade Tax

The Editor,
OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

In your July 22 issue, "Washington Talks It Over," it is said that it was the intention of Congress, when it wrote the Western Hemisphere trade corporation section into the tax laws, to exempt from certain taxation American firms selling American goods in other countries of this hemisphere but that an interpretation by the Treasury nullifies this intention.

The article goes on to say, "Unless the exporting firm has the ability to grant credit to its Latin American customers, the Treasury's requirement cannot be met," and that "There does not seem to be much controversy over the intent of the law, but only in its administration."

Over the past few months there has been a determined effort on the part of certain interests to secure special favors for Western Hemisphere trade corporations by deliberately misinterpreting the law and blaming the Treasury for the misinterpretation.

The intention of Congress is clear in the senate report No. 1631 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, regarding the revenue bill of 1942, pages 32 and 111. Anyone who takes the trouble to read the pages referred to will find that the Congress was thinking of "trading in foreign countries" as distinguished from "trading with foreign countries." It was never the intention of Congress to permit an American firm selling to another American country to escape taxation; it was obviously the intention of the Congress to exempt from taxation those American firms located in other countries in the Western Hemisphere and doing a business therein. The question of the granting of credit has absolutely no bearing on the matter.

There is no reason why American firms selling to Latin American countries should be any more exempt from tax than other exporters.

The deliberate campaign of misrepresentation has been puzzling us for some time and we think that in any consideration of this matter by the Congress, the intent of the sponsors should be investigated.

New York HIMALA INTERNATIONAL

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

claiming the right to determine the policy on vitamin fish oils. OPA is objecting, however. It argues that Congress didn't intend to stretch the secretary's jurisdiction beyond the first processing stage, which would mean that he could dictate the price policy on the fishlivers, but not on the oils.

The counsel between the two agencies are now trying to reach an agreement on the control—and the chances are that if Mr. Anderson gets it the ceilings will be removed.

Guayule Subsidy Flops

The congressional "Wyoola" bloc almost succeeded in getting Congress to approve a ten-year subsidy program to encourage the growing of that rubber-producing plant in this country but failed when they couldn't convince Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio of the merits of the idea. He objected when the bill (H. R. 2347) came up on the senate calendar during the dying hours of the session.

The bill's proponents have been hammering for a subsidy program ever since the government abandoned the guayule project during the war. It's their contention that the farmers are in need of a new cash crop and this would give it to them. It also would provide the country with an insurance policy for the time when we might again be cut off from foreign sources of natural rubber.

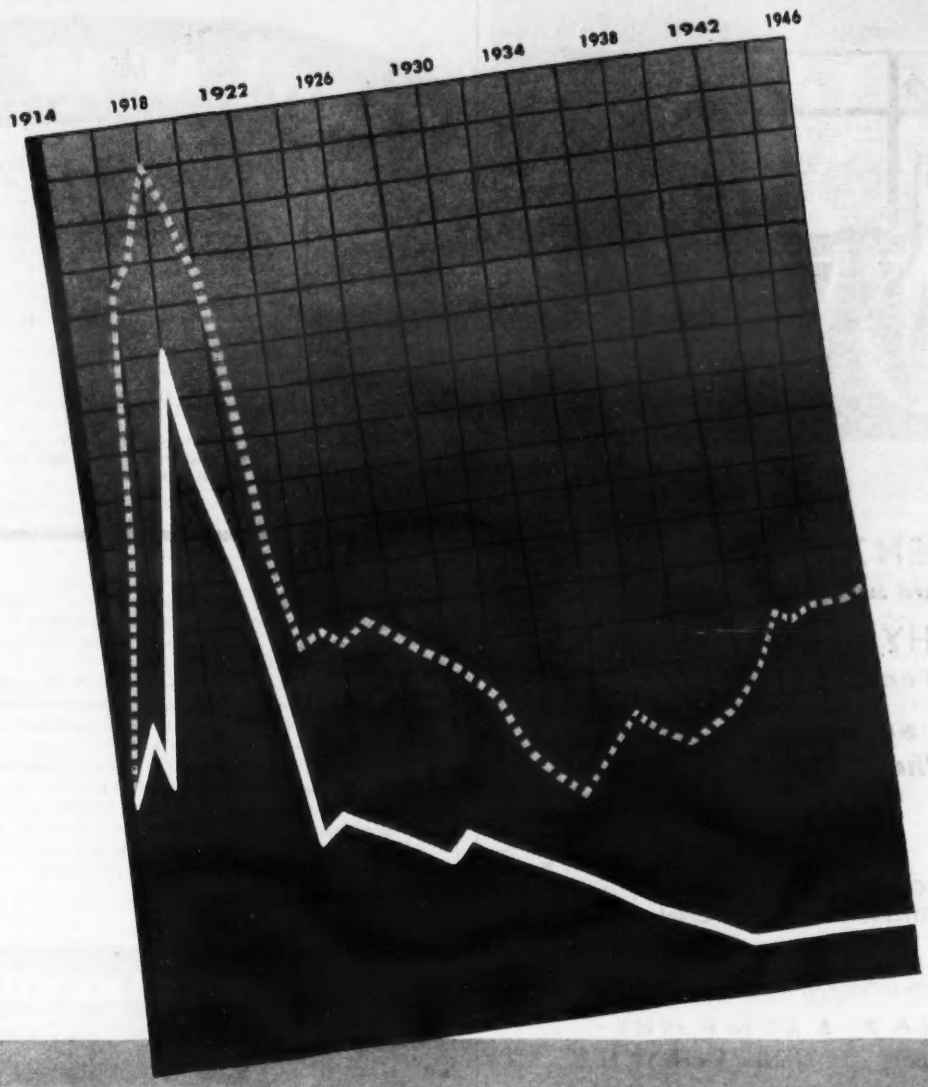
They want the government to fix a floor of 28 cents a pound for the weed on an area of 400,000 acres, with nobody entitled to the subsidy benefits who plants more than 40 acres. The group is apparently the only ones who favor the plan, however.

Farm Loans Are Sound

The Federal government's program of selling farm lands to former farm tenants, laborers, and sharecroppers hasn't proved to be near as risky a deal as many might have figured when it was started ten years ago. Under the Bankhead-Jones act of 1937 these three groups can get loans at low interest up to forty years for the purchase of small farms and become established farmowners.

Since the beginning of the program, the Farm Security Administration, which is administering the program, has loaned $222,084,895 to 38,922 low-income farm families. By the first of April, the active borrowers had on the average paid 59 percent more on their loans than the amounts required to keep them current. In addition, 5,195 families had paid their loans in full.

In contrast there are only 16 percent behind schedule by an average of $259 or somewhat less than one annual installment. What can't be measured by figures or shown on the record is the lift in morale this program has provided for this class of persons, but it is something the sponsors can be justly proud of.



Pfizer Citric Acid Prices Consistently Lower Than Wholesale Price Index

The broken line at the top shows the overall trend of prices as reflected by the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices issued by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1914 through 1925 inclusive the chart represents the Index Number for Chemicals and Drugs, the classification being changed in 1926 to Chemicals and Allied Products.

The solid line below shows the trend of prices for Pfizer Citric Acid. It speaks for itself.

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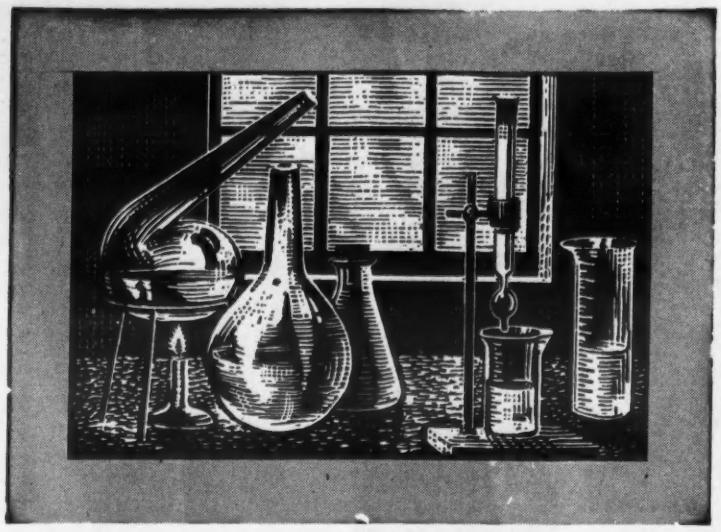

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Flash Point	Not below 290°F. No red label required
Color	Light amber ★
Iodine Number (average)	44
Acid Number	Less than 5
Saponification Number	Less than 5
Molecular Weight (average)	240
Appearance	Honey-like oil, very viscous
Odor	Phenolic
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Viscosity, absolute at 25°C	235 poises

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Heavy Chemicals

Shortages of heavy chemicals have continued to restrict new business. Contract orders held by producers assure capacity output for the remainder of the year and in many instances, additional orders are not meeting with consideration. Shipments of most heavy chemicals are behind contract schedules although all material possible has been moved. Backing up of stocks at producing plants for want of transportation facilities, shortage of sheet steel for drums, delayed replacements to plants and the difficulty of securing and maintaining labor crews have all worked to aggrevate the general movement of industrial chemicals. In relation to containers, CPA states that the chemical industry has been forced to canvass sources of reconditional drums in order to have adequate supplies to package their products. Many of the old drums, however, are no longer suitable for reconditioning, and even this source of supply has failed to alleviate the scarcity.

No relief is in sight to the shortage of soda ash and the stringency is reflected throughout the soda classification. Back of this, labor difficulties have closed down the plant of a major producer of soda phosphates and this has given an additional pinch to these chemicals. There was talk in the trade of some makers of caustic soda abandoning the production of solid caustic temporarily and confining output to liquid in order to evade the difficulty of securing steel drums. Chlorine remained tight. carbon tetrachloride was available and as a rule the smaller tonnage chemicals were more readily obtainable than the big items. Producers have refused to accept any additional orders for oxalic acid, temporarily. Formic acid was definitely short and all the other formates reflected the scarcity. In general, consuming demand has not eased but the present inventory situation is not conducive to active trading.

Sixteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,491,000 in June showed a loss of 5 percent from May and an inventory decline of 2 percent. In comparison with June, 1945, their sales were off 5 percent but their inventories showed no change.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 105.2 in the week ending August 2, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 104.7 in the previous week and 93.6 percent a year ago.

Aluminum Scrap—Dealers' receipts of aluminum scrap dropped from 13.364 tons during April to 11,682 tons during May. Shipments to consumers decreased 19 percent to total 11,534 tons, compared with 14,170 tons shipped in April. Shipments were divided as follows:—sheet and clippings, 4,062 tons; castings and other solid scrap, 3,567 tons; machinings, borings, and turnings, 1,586 tons; wrecked aircraft, 424 tons, and the miscellaneous group, 1,895 tons. Aluminum scrap reshipped among dealers totaled 3,836 tons, compared with 4,016 tons during April. Dealers reported 48,317 tons of aluminum scrap on hand on May 31, a gain of 148 tons over the April stocks of 48,169 tons.

Ammonia Liquor — Production recorded a substantial increase in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total output was 3,737,272 pounds, compared with 2,931,973 pounds in May, a gain of 27.5 percent. Sales in June were up 18 percent at 3,248,209 pounds against 2,753,458 pounds in the preceding month. Stocks at the end of June amounted to 1,254,339 pounds, compared with 1,020,263 pounds on May 31.

Arsenic—Better domestic production of white powdered arsenic has been reflected in some increase in production of calcium and lead arsenates. Shipments are late and will be insufficient if infestations continue. The season's supply of calcium arsenate was only about two-thirds normal.

Bleaching Powder—Finding a steady seasonal outlet for domestic use and also commanding attention for export. Supplies not excessive but meeting current requirements.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Available, but not in as free supply as noted earlier in the year. Container shortage has delayed shipments in some instances.

Chlorine — Held a steady position with stocks relatively low. Some delay in return of tankcars and no easement in shortage of other steel containers.

Chrome Ore — Recent heavy importations finding a steady outlet to converters. Arrivals last week included 3,172 tons.

Copper—Directive 123 relating to the adjustment in the premium price plan for copper has been amended to by the addition of paragraph 3. The amendment states that modifications in the premium price plan authorized and directed by this directive shall become effective with regard to premium payments made on and after April 1, 1946. The order was issued and became effective July 31.

Copper Hydroxide — Obtainable at 18c. a pound in carlots and finding some favor with buyers who previously used copper carbonate.

Copper Naphthenate — Stocks not heavy but appear to be meeting current demand without unusual difficulty.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock — Market position has assumed a tight condition with inventories well drained at present. Production has been cutback by the recent closing down of a producer on account of the removal of plant operations. It is expected that output will be resumed in the Fall. Demand for this material from feeders has been heavy owing to the scarcity and high prevailing prices for bone meal.

Lead Acetate—Shortage of lead has kept production of the acetate down and current inventories are necessarily at a low level. The market is firm with prices unchanged.

Lime—Ceiling prices have been increased one dollar per net ton for chemical, industrial and constructional lime for producers east of the Rocky Mountains. Resellers may pass on the increase, according to OPA-T-4792.

Manganese Carbonate — Shipments are somewhat behind schedule at present but most of the requirements for the cyramic and rust-proofing trades are being satisfied on a fairly prompt basis.

Manganese Chloride — Stocks are meeting requirements promptly. Deman from the match industry is said to be well up to seasonal expectations.

Manganese Dioxide—Steady demand from the match and battery trades has been covered promptly from adequate inventories.

Nickel Chloride — Available for prompt shipment at former prices. Inventory position reported satisfactory at present.

Nickel Formate — Shipments are running behind schedule. Production has been restricted by the tight position of formic acid.

Nickel Oxide—Shipments to cyramic industry have gone forward promptly. Current stocks are sufficient to meet demand.

Nickel Scrap—Receipts of nickel scrap fell 32 percent during May to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.3	169.3	169.3	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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Regional WAA Office	Quantity (lbs.) in Bags
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Chicago, Ill.	5,000,000
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Louisville, Ky.	471,825
Nashville, Tenn.	993,560
Richmond, Va.	530,000

MINIMUM QUANTITY—One carload. This material is offered subject to the right of inspection by the prospective purchaser at its locations. No warranty is or will be made except as to title. Offers to purchase, all or any part of this material, F.O.B. location, will be

ACCEPTED UNTIL NOON, August 21, 1946
by the Regional Offices listed above. War Assets Administration reserves the right to reject any or all offers; or to make awards in whole or in part; or to extend the period of sale. Material subject to withdrawal prior to shipment.

RESERVE FOR PRIORITY CLAIMANTS. Ten percent of the material offered is reserved for sale to Federal Agencies for their own use. The balance and any unsold portion of this reserve is offered for sale in the following sequence as provided by law:—(1) Certified Veterans of World War II; (2) Subsequent priority claimants; (3) Non-priority purchasers. VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II should apply to their nearest War Assets Administration Regional Office for certification; the case number assigned and the location of the certifying office must be stated in a Veteran's offer to purchase.

Mark your envelope "Offer to Purchase Dinitrotoluene." Address it to the Regional Office nearest you having the inventory.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

666

total 652 tons, compared with 962 tons received during April. Shipments to consumers dropped 51 percent, from 874 tons in April to 432 tons in May, whereas stocks gained 220 tons to total 2,246 tons on May 31.

Nickel Sulphate—Although production of this chemical is reported to have increased, shipments have remained considerably behind schedule. Demand is expanding with the supply position definitely tight.

Soda Ash—Supply situation has not improved. Expected that the backing up of stocks at producing plants will be relieved shortly or as soon as sufficient boxcars are alloted from the grain movement. Meanwhile, all material possible is being shipped to alleviate pressure from the consuming industries. Very little resale material is reaching the open market regardless of the high prices named by second hands.

Soda, Caustic—Producers of dry forms bottlenecked by container shortage. Talk in the trade that some producers are cutting back output of solid and confining operations to liquid caustic on account of their inability to secure steel drums. Practically no material available for additional requirements except through second hands who occasionally receive odd lots. Overall situation exceedingly tight for all grades.

Soda Sulphide—Shortage of supplies has not been relieved and buyers have experienced difficulty in securing stocks. Closing down of a large producing plant for repairs has severely crimped the available supply temporarily and created a definitely tight market for home and export.

Tin — Poor condition of the Far Eastern tin mines will limit 1946 production to approximately 24,000 tons in 1946, compared with a peacetime production in the Orient of over 160,000 tons. The 1947 rate will be only about one-half of the peacetime rate, and even in 1948 and 1949 may not reach a pre-war basis. Political unrest, inadequate food supplies and lack of proper working conditions are contributing factors in the expected production lag. The United States cannot obtain all of this production, since it must be divided among all the consuming nations hungry for tin after starvation rations for more than four years.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Inventories have continued at a level to meet both home and export requirements promptly. The container situation remained tight, particularly of the kind essential for export transportation.

Lactic—Difficulty in securing basic materials has interfered with any plans to increase production. Essential requirements have been covered on a fairly prompt basis but there were no surplus stocks.

Muriatic—Showed a fair degree of balance with supplies about equal to demand. Shortage of containers has caused some delay in shipments. Demand for home and export was active.

Nitric—No excess stocks reported, although consuming requirements have been satisfied as promptly as the container situation would permit.

Oxalic — Market conditions have shown no sign of easement. As much material as possible has been shipped against contracts, but the combined movement is far behind schedule, with some producers refusing to accept additional business.

Sulphuric—Appeared about normal in this section regarding supply and demand. The container shortage was reported serious and shipments have experienced occasional delays. Buying interest continued active, with sales aggregating a satisfactory seasonal average without revealing any new price changes.

Baltimore, Aug. 9. — Production of sulphuric acid, because of the maintenance of the scale so far as the government requirements are concerned, is going ahead without any interference. Costs of operation have gone up to some extent, but the advance has not been sufficient to curtail profits seriously, and operators of plants have been content to avoid any controversy which might result in an interruption of activity. It has been possible to obtain labor in such force as to manage quite well with the limited number of employes called for to run the mainly automatic equipment, and the flow of acid-making materials has so far proved adequate to meet the government needs as well as requirement of the acid consuming industries, with transportation and other services not too costly to raise an issue.

Trade Briefs

Karson Chemical Manufacturing Corporation, New York, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution.

Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif., plans an addition to the factory building at 3200 East Twenty-sixth street, Vernon, Calif., at a cost of $35,000.

H. O. Canfield Company, manufacturer of synthetic rubber products, Bridgeport, Conn., has opened a sales office at 444 Madison avenue, New York, with E. R. Staley in charge.

Ruthine Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been formed to deal in pharmaceuticals and chemicals. It is incorporated by Eleanor Getten, Ross Ulrich and Theodore Kondrad.

Leslie C. Hughes, chemical engineer, has been appointed consulting engineer for the chemical and process industries by H. K. Ferguson Company, New York, industrial engineers.

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Gets Barograph

Albert E. Hughes and Albert E. Marshall greet happily when Mr. Hughes, president of United Baking Powder and Allied Products Local No. 456, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, C.I.O., surprised Mr. Marshall, head of Rumford Chemical Works, with the presentation of a barograph as a token of goodwill. The surprise came after the presentation of service award pins to sixty-four members of the Rumford organization.

Dow Chemical Construction Plans Told by Dr. Dow

When materials become more available, more plants will be built by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, Dr. Willard H. Dow told stockholders in the annual pamphlet report of the activities of the company, issued last week. Dr. Dow said that during the war only necessary construction was carried out, and as he added as a result, the accumulation of authorized construction additions and new product developments now stands on the books at a total of something over $40,000,000.

This is a program, he said, may take the next three or four years to complete and can very probably be substantially financed from earnings and depreciation, although it may require additional capital, which can be readily obtained.

Glass, Pottery Makers Cancel Exposition

The Association of Glass and Pottery Manufacturers reported last week that the order backlog in the industry is so great that shipments are being made on a quota basis, and consequently the association's annual exposition for buyers is being cancelled for the fourth straight year. It would have been held in Pittsburgh next January.

Tannin Products Export Takes More General Name

The Tannin Products Export Corporation, Buenos Aires, Argentina, with offices in New York, has changed its name to The River Plate Import & Export Corporation.

Calco Reorganizes

—Continued from page 5

chemists of the vat dyes and intermediates departments, respectively. Dr. G. S. Herrick, Dr. C. E. Lewis and Dr. R. H. Ebel have been appointed assistant chief chemists of the basic dyes, organic pigments and rubber chemicals divisions, respectively.

The dye application laboratories has been split into three main divisions:—The textile division, the leather, paper and plastic division, and the evaluation and testing division.

O. W. Clark has been appointed assistant manager in charge of the cotton, viscose rayon and resin bonded pigments section of the textile division. H. E. Millson has been named assistant manager of the wool, nylon acetate and specialties section of the textile division.

F. O. Sundstrom is the new assistant manager of the leather and paper section and W. H. Peacock assistant manager of the plastics and specialties section of the leather, paper and plastic division.

In the evaluation and testing division, R. R. Sleeper will be in charge of new product evaluation and F. O. Dexter in charge of pigment testing and identification.

Metalsalts Construction Of New Plant Started

The Metalsalts Corporation, Paterson, N. J., has started construction of the first of a series of new buildings which will cost approximately $180,000. The construction of additional units will depend upon approval by the Civilian Production Administration and the availability of building materials.

The new group of buildings, located at the newly-acquired property in the Borough of Hawthorne, N. J., will be known as Plant No. 2, as the company will continue to operate Plant No. 1 in Paterson.

Trade Briefs

Atlantic Drug, Inc., has been organized in New York City.

United Chemicals, Inc., New York, is primarily engaged in a business other than that of investing, owning, holding, or trading in securities, the Securities and Exchange Commission ruled in a recent order. The company requested the order on the grounds that its main business is derived from its control of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, a subsidiary.

R. M. Dunning, of the Vick Chemical Company, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the foreign trade section of the Proprietary Association.

Export Finders Bureau

—Continued from page 5

chase" of the commodities listed. His contention is that such listings were not intended to elicit orders on the specific items named, but to show that he dealt in a wide range of goods.

Admitting that at the time of the issuance and dissemination of his "offers" he did not have a contract from any source of supply covering a majority of the items mentioned and that most of the commodities listed were under strict priority control, with their allocation governed by regulations of governmental agencies, the respondent declares, however, that "there were in fact sources of many of such commodities known to the respondent, enabling him, upon compliance with all such regulations by buyer and seller, to make prompt deliveries."

As to the allegation that it was impossible for the respondent to make "prompt" delivery of many of the items, even if obtainable, because of the government regulations, the respondent declares that "prompt" was a relative term in the trade, understood to mean expeditious in the light of regulations governing the commodities. The answer stated:—

It was understood "that all parties to a transaction would abide by the law and obtain all necessary licenses, priorities or legally required permits, and perform any legally required act, acting as promptly as such requirements would permit."

The respondent denies the charge that he represented that all persons receiving his circulars and literature are in a select group based upon reputation for reliability. The answer says that Rowntree's statement in an advertising circular that he proposed to promote direct dealing between a selected list of buyers and consumers on the one hand and a selected list of sellers and producers on the other was not intended to represent and did not represent that the individuals in those lists were included because of their reputation for reliability.

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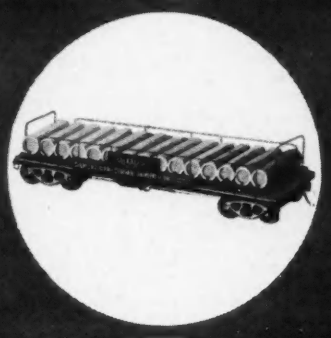

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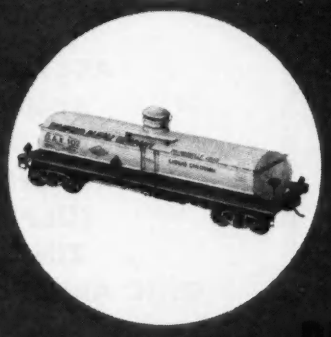

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Metal Subsidies For Imports Restored

The government's program for the importation of scarce non-ferrous metal ores and concentrates will continue on the same basis that prevailed on June 29, Reconversion Director John R. Steelman has announced. Continuation of subsidy payments on imports of non-ferrous metal ores and concentrates is necessary because of the serious shortage of copper, lead and zinc in this country, Mr. Steelman said.

Under the program, which began in 1942, the Metal Reserves Corporation of the RFC buys foreign metal ores and concentrates at the lowest price it can and resells them on the domestic market at prices which enable refiners to operate within OPA ceilings. Any losses incurred under the import program are absorbed by the government. The amount of loss per unit varies with changes in the relationship between foreign and domestic prices.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by WAA

In sale No. 56111, bids to be opened August 28, at 9:00 a.m., the Kansas City regional office of the War Assets Corporation, Post Office Box, 1037 Kansas City, Mo., offers the following surplus chemicals:—

Calcium chloride, USP, in ¼-pound bottles, 140 pounds.

Coaltar, crude, NF, in 1-pound containers, 3,750 pounds (three lots).

Iceland spar, in ¼-pound bottles, 304¼ pounds (two lots).

Para-amidophenol oxalate, in 1-pound bottles, 864 pounds.

Sodium carbonate, mono-hydrated, USP, powder, in 10-pound cans, 30 pounds.

The Kansas City office is offering to priority buyers 2,016 ¼-pound bottles of citrated caffeine at 56 cents each (file No. 27473), and 4,710 1- ounce bottles of powdered extract of hyoscyanius at 38 cents each (file No. 16-260). In the same circular is included a great variety of laboratory apparatus and equipment.

Tapioca Flour, Tanning Items OPA Ruling Due

The Office of Price Administration is preparing an order for issuance shortly, placing imported tapioca flour under the Maximum Import Price Regulation which establishes ceilings on imported products at landed costs, plus normal mark-ups.

Another order is contemplated placing wattle bark extract and other minor tanning materials under the same regulation. It is understood that quebracho extract will continue for the present under its specific price regulation.

Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, is distributing a 32-page booklet describing the manufacture, distribution and uses of dry ice. It may be obtained from the company by requesting "Mathieson Dry Ice."

Labor Relations

—*Continued from page 3*

Are these violations? May such adjusted rates or salaries now be continued?

Interim Pay Changes

As far as those increases falling under "indirect" control are concerned, here the rule is the same as before. If no OPA relief is intended, the increase needs no approval and may, of course, be continued. If price relief is contemplated, then the employer must obtain approval even though the increase was made during this period from June 30, when neither OPA nor wage controls were in effect. The government will not consider this a waiver of subsequent price relief.

As to the above three types of wage and salary adjustments subject to "direct" control, here the situation differs. The June 30 level of rates must be re-established. If an employer fails to restore such previous rates, he will be considered in violation of law and subject to its penalties, including disallowance of such unapproved adjustments for purposes of income tax deduction. In this connection, the board has recently announced a definite policy for the enforcement of these wage and salary controls. It has also held that indirect wage reductions, such as reduction of the number of holidays or by a change from weekly salary to an hourly rate, require board approval.

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ASTM President

Arthur W. Carpenter, manager of the testing laboratories of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, has been elected president of the American Society for Testing Materials.

APC Transfer

—Continued from page 3

of the signing in London last week of an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands permitting nationals of signatory nations to obtain licenses for the use of enemy-owned patents which had been vested by another nation.

It is expected that at least four more countries may become signatories to the agreement shortly. Representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa, Canada and Australia have recommended to their sign the agreement, which is open to any member of the family of United Nations or neutral country.

Under the terms of the agreement, the enemy owned patents of any signatory country become available for licensing to the nationals of any other signatory country on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis.

Mr. Markham said that the patents will continue to be available to American citizens as before. He added that the patents which are being licensed to citizens of other countries under the accord are those in which there are no lawfully acquired proprietary interests, licenses or claims held by non-Germans prior to August 1, 1946, which would conflict with the issuance of licenses. Mr. Markham said:—

Lawfully acquired exclusive licenses will be respected, and legitimate prewar contracts with respect to vested German patents will remain in force. We shall continue to afford full protection to all existing rights lawfully acquired in vested patents by non-Germans.

The accord permits citizens of other participating countries to obtain the same benefits of royalty-free, non-exclusive licenses under vested German patents as the Office of Alien Property Custodian has been extended during the past four years to American citizens. In addition, American citizens will be able to secure the royalty-free use of former wholly German-owned patents issued by the other governments which participate in the accord.

100,000 Patents Involved

In the various countries, more than 100,000 patents will be affected by the accord. Mr. Markham as United States Alien Property Custodian will continue to administer and license the former German-owned United States patents. He estimated that about 19,000 German patents and patent applications seized by the U. S. are now licensable under the accord. Mr. Markham said that during the last four years approximately 8,000 seized German patents have been licensed one or more times to American citizens.

Alien Property Claims

—Continued from page 3

the bill by authorizing the custodian to sell the property and divide the proceeds equitably among all creditors as is done in the case of bankruptcies.

Under the terms of the measure, claims against the property must be filed within two years from the date of seizure of the property or from the date of passage of the bill, whichever is later, and suits must be filed within two years from the time action is taken on the claim.

The bill also provides authority for the Alien Property Custodian to insure the property that he has under his control. It has been stated that the United States government, which is represented by the Alien Property Custodian, is a self-insurer, and need not take out insurance. But if the property was destroyed the claimants would be deprived of their rightful dues since the government cannot be sued without its consent.

OPA Drug Industry

—Continued from page 3

the matter is only in its most preliminary stages, however, it is impossible to anticipate when any concrete results might be expected in the way of price relief.

Under the new price control law industry-wide adjustments of price ceilings can be made by the OPA on petition of an advisory committee of the industry. Also the law states that such adjustments are to be based on 1940 operating costs plus an average of the increase in costs that have occurred since 1940. Another provision of the law calls for the prompt decontrolling of products whenever the supply exceeds or is in approximate balance with demand, including appropriate inventory requirements.

These provisions of the law are generally regarded as a mandate from congress to the OPA to act promptly in giving relief to industries being squeezed by low ceilings and high costs. The drug industry advisory committee contemplated is being set up by the OPA on its own initiative, which would indicate that the agency is expecting to provide relief in some form for the industry.

There are no indications as yet, however, what position the drug manufacturers will take in asking for relief, although there is much sentiment for seeking complete elimination of all ceilings. While drugs might be considered an important factor in living costs, the products are so numerous that it would be almost impossible to treat them individually. With the exception of the packaged goods, most all drugs now are under the general maximum price regulation.

Gifford & Bennett Company Formed

Steve A. Bennett, vice-president of the United States Steel Products Company, recently resigned from that position to join with John W. Gifford in the organization of the Gifford & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Mr. Bennett, who is one of the pioneers in the steel barrel and pail industry began his connection with the Wilson & Bennett Manufacturing Company in 1910 and was chairman of the board at the time of its sale to the Inland Steel Company in 1938. He organized the Bennett Manufacturing Company with plants at Harahan, La., and Chicago, in 1940, and was president of the concern until it was sold to the United States Steel Products Company in 1944.

Captain Gifford, his son-in-law, who is identified with Mr. Bennett in the new company, was formerly treasurer and director of the Bennett Manufacturing Company, and served on the European front during the war.

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Obituaries

Joseph F. Callahan

Joseph F. Callahan, in charge of cylinder ammonia sales for the Barrett division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation N. Y., died in South Nassau hospital, Rockville Center, L. I., August 6. He was fifty-five years of age. Mr. Callahan, a native of New York, received his engineering degree from Cornell University in 1912. He joined the Barrett organization in 1922.

Arthur T. Ronan

Arthur T. Ronan, president of T. J. Ronan Company, paint manufacturer, New York, died recently at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Ludwig Scherk

Ludwig Scherk, founder and president of Ludwig Scherk, Inc., perfume manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., and London and Paris, died in London, August 4, after an emergency appendectomy. He was sixty-six years old. A native of Germany, Mr. Scherk started his business in Berlin and moved it to London after the Nazis came to power.

His nephew, William Dean, president of the Scherk Corporation, the company's sales organization, succeeds his uncle as president of Ludwig Scherk, Inc.

William M. Balling, consulting mining engineer for the Western Borax Company, Ltd., Los Angeles, died recently in that city. He was forty-five years old.

Charles H. Burton, for many years engaged in naval stores business at Madison and Cherry Lake, Fla., died recently in Hahira, Ga. He was seventy-five years old.

Rocas E. Ellery, office manager for the Andrew Jergens Company, lotion manufacturer, Belleville, N. J., died recently at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Ellery had been with the company for forty-eight years.

John N. D. Harris, a sales engineer for the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died in that city August 1. He was sixty-two years old.

Adam F. Jablonski, president of the United Bottling Works, Wilmington, Del., died in that city August 2. He was fifty-six years old.

James Lee, turpentine operator of Fitzgerald, Ga., was killed recently by his own pistol which accidentally fired while he was removing it from his automobile. He was fifty years old.

Guy Linton, secretary and treasurer of the Wilshire Oil Company, Los Angeles, for the past ten years, died recently in Los Angeles.

Farren McMahon, assistant to the vice-president of the Sinclair Refining Company, died recently in Chicago. He was fifty-one years old.

Richard Royston, chemist with the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, before holding a similar post at the Edgewood Arsenal, died recently at his home in Wilmington, Del. He was thirty-seven years old.

Victor H. Russell, a partner in the Russell-Field Paper Company, Chicago, died of a heart attack at his home in Evanston, Ill., August 2. He was forty-six years old. Mr. Russell also was president of the National Boxmen's Paper Asociation.

Nathan W. Weisberg, district manager in Louisville, Ky., for the Blue Seal Chemical Company, Rochelle, N. J., died of a heart attack recently in a Detroit hotel. He was fifty-three years old.

Arthur C. Johann, president and cofounder of Johann Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., died August 5 after a brief illness. He was forty-seven years old. Mr. Johann, a graduate of the science and technocracy department of Pratt Institute, had previously been associated with Eugene Sutter & Co., New York, and Manihan Chemical Company, Brooklyn.

Du Pont to Build Tenn. Nylon Plant

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., recently announced plans for construction of a third nylon yarns manufacturing plant near Chattanooga, Tenn., at an estimated cost of approximately $20,000,000.

Application for construction of the plant, which will require approximately eighteen months for completion has been submitted to the Civilian Production Administration.

Health Secretary

—Continued from page 7

ments and agencies functioning in those fields.

Promote, foster, and encourage state and community activity in those fields.

Collect and analyze statistics and make studies, investigations, and reports on conditions, problems, and needs in those fields in the United States and in other countries, and disseminate and make available information in those fields.

Make reports and recommendations with respect to the most effective policies and methods for the promotion of health, education, security, and related services, including recommendations with respect to legislation and matters of administrative policy.

Advise and cooperate with international organizations functioning in those fields.

Administer such federal programs, including grants-in-aid, and such powers, functions, and duties, in those fields as are assigned to it or provided through this or subsequent legislative enactment.

N.J. Standard

—Continued from page 7

the trial court sustained its position in holding that a large part of the transfers made by I. G. to Standard in 1939 or later were sham transactions and that as a consequence I. G.'s real ownership of the property involved remained as it had been before the war. On this basis, the court denied Standard's claim to the recovery of basic patents relating to the production of buna rubber, as well as patents relating to paraffin oxidation, a process useful in soap manufacturing, and to the acetylene arc process, useful in producing butadiene, a basic ingredient of buna rubber.

The court also found that the custodian was entitled to retain half of the corporate stock of Jasco, a Louisiana corporation founded by the Standard interests and I. G. to conduct research and development work in the oil-chemical field, and one-tenth of the stock of Hydrocarbon Synthesis Corporation, a corporation organized by I. G., Standard, the Royal Dutch Shell group, and the M. W. Kellogg Company, to hold and control patent rights for United States and Canada under the Fisher-Tropsch process, a process for making gasoline out of coal.

The government's appeal is addressed to that part of the judgment which awarded property to the Standard group. With respect to this property, the government's position in the trial court was that I. G. always remained the real owner. The government maintained that any contractual rights of Standard were unenforceable since they were based upon unlawful cartel agreements between Standard and I. G. These agreements were declared illegal under the anti-trust laws in consent decree entered in 1942 in the Federal Court for the District of New Jersey.

The government further contended that Standard's standing to sue under the Trading with the Enemy Act had been impaired by its having acted for the benefit of I. G., a national of Germany, in transactions involving the property in question which were designed to conceal I. G.'s interests from the United States Government.

It pays to be specific

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MOST, if not all, users of steel drums purchase other supplies and equipment which require special attention in order to assure getting exactly the facilities that will serve them best. . . . Machines require special gears, valves, gauges or extra-sized outlets.

These purchase orders specify the manufacturer, model numbers, sizes and capacities. They will get what will serve best. . . . We wonder just how far they go with their specifications when they order steel drums. We know that some of them do little more than give the number and capacity—then, "steel drums."

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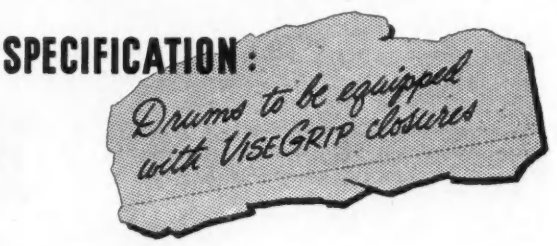
It's that simple to get the advantages of VISEGRIP CLOSURES, *the all-steel closures for steel drums. Every drum manufacturer in the United States has a stock of* VISEGRIP CLOSURES *and is equipped with the Rieke Dies that will build them into the drums on your orders.*

If you do not have a copy of "VISEGRIP DRUM CLOSURES" *available to you for reference when ordering your drums, please ask us for a copy so that you may study the construction, installation and operation.*



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German Research

—Continued from page 7

was stated by the Germans to be satisfactory.

Tylose HBR

A comprehensive account of German manufacture and use of the soap-saving detergent, Tylose HBR is contained in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The major use of Tylose HBR in Germany was to improve the washing qualities of synthetic detergents, particularly for cotton cloth. It is said to be harmless to fibers and to laundering equipment, to give a better handle to the washed fabrics, to prevent an ash content from building up after repeated washings, and to inhibit the development of "tattle-talegray."

The German manufacturers also claimed that the washing action of soap was improved by the addition of Tylose HBR, and that the amount of soap used could be reduced to the extent of two and one-half to three times the weight of Tylose HBR used. They considered Tylose HBR the key to the use of synthetic detergents in household and commercial laundering.

The effective organic component of Tylose HBR is the sodium salt of cellulose glycolic ether, according to the report. The salt is made from pine or beech sulphite pulp.

The pulp, in sheet form, is first steeped in caustic soda solution. It is then pressed, shredded, and mixed with sodium monochloracetate. Sodium bicarbonate in then added. Finally, the batch is ground in a mill, from which it is blown into a storage bin and packaged in easily handled 25-kilogram cartons.

The report (PB-3865; photostat, $5; microfilm, $1; 64 pages) gives a detailed account of the production of Tylose HBR, including a flow diagram. It also discusses the theory and application of the product and describes other cellulose derivatives similar to Tylose. A trade bulletin published by the Kalle plant on the use of Tylose for the production of soap powder is included as an appendix.

Two other reports on Tylose HBR have previously been released by OTS. PB-14527 (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 19 pages) describes the production of cellulose ethers in Germany including Tylose HBR. PB-8007 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 19 pages) describes the production of Tylose HBR at the I.G. Farben plant at Wiesbaden.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Acetylene in Chemical Operations

Many of the secrets of German success in handling acetylene in chemical operations at unusually high pressures and temperatures are revealed in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. This 235-page report was made by N. A. Copeland and M. A. Youker, investigators for the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency.

Since Germany was faced with a shortage of petroleum, her scientists intensified their efforts just before and during the war to develop the use of acetylene as a substitute. Raw materials for its manufacture are plentiful in Germany. A major difficulty in the use of acetylene is that it decomposes rapidly under high pressures and temperatures. Upon explosion it releases 53,000 kilogram calories of energy per mol of gas. This safety hazard has seriously limited its use in industrial processes. Most countries, according to the report, forbid the use of acetylene at higher than 1.5 atmospheres of gauge pressure.

By solving many of the safety hazards involved, German researchers, say the investigators, have made possible the manufacture of many products requiring the use of acetylene under high pressures and temperatures.

For example, the Germans made butynediol on a large scale by using acetylene in the presence of copper acetylide under a pressure of 6 atmospheres at 100 degrees Centigrade. "Koresin," a tackifier used in Buna rubber tires, was produced by using acetylene under 20 atmospheres of pressure at 200 degrees Centigrade. Production of vinyl pyrrolidon, a blood plasma substitute, required the use of acetylene under a pressure of 20-25 atmospheres at 150 degrees Centigrade.

Although the use of acetylene is still not an exact science, according to the investigators, German discoveries will be useful in planning new products and processes based on acetylene.

The report presents comprehensive German research data on the factors and conditions under which acetylene decomposes and describes how these data were used in the design of plants and subsequent experience in these plants.

The report includes a translation of an important paper on the decomposition of acetylene by initial ignition and the limits and conditions within which acetylene may be used safely. This paper was written, but not published, before the war by Dr. Boesler, of the I. G. Farben operators.

Other research papers in the report describe the effect of the presence of nitrogen and water in acetylene processes, tell what kind of equipment will inhibit explosions, and discuss the desensitization of liquid acetylene. Flow charts, drawings, photographs, diagrams, and tables supplement the text.

Primarily, this report considers acetylene handling techniques. It supplements many other reports on the use of acetylene in Germany previously released by OTS.

Orders for the report (PB-20078; photostat, $16; microfilm, $2.50) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Celanese Corp. Plans Stock Split Up

A special meeting of stockholders of Celanese Corporation of America has been called for September 19 to vote on a proposal to increase the authorized number of common shares from 2,500,000 to 7,500,000, under a proposed amendment to the company's certificate of incorporation. Each share of common would be changed on the effective date into 2½ shares of new common.

Aluminum Recovered from Scrap Declined in 1945

The recovery of 298,387 tons of aluminum from scrap in 1945, valued at $85,279,005, though very large by prewar standards, was well below the record 325,645 tons valued at $93,264,728 recovered in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines.

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Dimethyl Phthalate Use Data Released

Summaries of allocation data based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board for dimethyl phthalate were prepared for the years 1943, 1944, and the first half of 1945. Over this period, the yearly disappearance ranged between 16,000,000 and 13,000,000 pounds of dimethyl phthalate. Only about 4% of the material allocated was assigned to direct military uses and to export. About 88% was consumed in the manufacture of insect repellents; 7% for plastic and 1% for all other uses. Data for the calendar year 1944 are summarized in the table below. These data represent wartime distribution with allocations permitted only for identifiable military uses and other essential requirements. Also, quantities allocated vary indeterminately from actual consumption.

	Pounds
Total allocations	30,045,000
Direct military*	64,000
Foreign	2,313,000
Other uses	27,668,000
Insect repellent	26,927,000
Plastics	595,000
Cable lacquer and penetrants	58,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders†	88,000

* End-use data not available.
† Includes small amounts allocated for lacquers, film, lubricants, adhesives, denaturants, and resale.

Mathieson Alkali Enters Fire Protection Field

The Mathieson Alkali Works has entered the fire protection field with both high and low pressure carbon dioxide equipment Harry Ensminger has been named to head the fire protection department, with headquarters at the company's New York offices.

Teisch Joins Metal Traders

M. M. Teisch, formerly manager of the chemical department of the Ore & Chemical Corporation, New York, has become associated with the chemicals department of Metal Traders Inc., New York. He was with Ore & Chemical for twenty-four years.

Celanese Names Jones Rayon Division Head

R. C. Jones has been appointed general manager of the rayon division of Celanese Corporation of America, to fill the post vacated by John E. Bassill, who is retiring from the company on September 1. Mr. Jones, a former vice-president of Tubize Rayon Corporation, was associated with that company for more than 25 years.

G.E. Fellowship Winners Start Course at Union

High school teachers of chemistry and physics from fifty schools in nine states have begun a six-weeks course at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., to learn the latest advances in their fields. They are the winners of all-expense science fellowships granted by the General Electric Company.

The teachers, fourteen women and thirty-six men, will not only be taught the theory of scientific discoveries made during the war years in chemistry and physics, but also will have the opportunity to witness these discoveries in actual use through visits to industrial laboratories during the summer program.

Flax Processing for Use In Textiles Described

Technical descriptions of new methods in the processing of domestic flax for textile use are contained in two bulletins issued by the State Engineering Experiment State of the Georgia School of Technology. The bulletins cover decortication of flax, and retting and degumming of the fiber. Additional bulletins are to be published.

Michigan Bleach & Chemical Now Nelson Chemical Corp.

The Michigan Bleach & Chemical Company, Detroit, has changed its name to the Nelson Chemical Corporation. The change also affects its Cleveland, Ohio, and Windsor, Ontario, affiliates.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Demand for sizing materials was centered in cornstarch and dextrin last week. Prices were recently adjusted by processors to OPA schedules, which were fractionally higher for starch and lower for dextrin. Demand for these materials continued to exceed the supply. Further weakness was noted in potato starch and prices were reduced. Producers offered freely at the lower levels, with consumers restricting demand to small lots for immediate needs. Trading in tapioca flour was slow, pending action by the OPA regarding the removal of import ceilings on shipments from Brazil. It was understood that OPA has the matter under consideration and that prices may be placed under GMPR regulations in the near future.

Inquiry for tanning materials was dull and featureless last week. Scarcity of hides and leather and the shutting down of some shoe manufacturers plants because of lack of leather, caused tanners to await further developments in the situation before the placing of contracts for future requirements. Higher import ceilings for shipments of wattle bark and extract recently announced by producers will prevent trading in nearby replacements, unless permission is obtained from OPA. Cancellation of the ceilings on imports have been requested by the industry and it was understood OPA may transfer these products to the GMPR schedule.

CPA has announced the suspension of order M-277, controlling the use and delivery of vegetable tanning materials, effective August 31.

Quotas for leathers under export control have been established for the third quarter of 1946 and export licensing were resumed August 5 by the Civilian Production Administration.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Mangrove bark, $2 per ton.
Potato starch, 1¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.2	296.2	295.8	296.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Alumina, Acetate — Withdrawals against contracts were reported in good request. Market was steady and unchanged. Shortage of cantainers continued to delay deliveries.

Bichromates — Production moved steadily against contracts. Resale material was reported in limited supply. Export inquiry was active. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Potash, Prussiate—Steady demand continued to feature this market. Supplies were not liberal and were closely held at former levels.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Movement against former orders was said to be fairly heavy. Production was sold well ahead. Prices were steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto Seed—Quiet trading was noted last week, and was confined to small quantities on spot at current levels.

Cochineal—Small lots were maintained at former quotations, and the market reflected the strength in primary markets. Shipments from Peru were held at 46c per pound, and limited quantities of this grade on spot were held at 46c. to 47c. per pound. Shipments from the Canary Islands were quoted about 72c. per pound.

Madder—Trading was slow. Small lots were exchanged at current prices.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—This market was firm at the recent advance and reflected the strength of basic materials. Trading was moderate as production was reported limited and sold well ahead. Demand for dried soluble blood was fairly active.

Albumen, Egg—Trading was limited to small lots for immediate requirements. Prices ranged from $1.81 to $1.89 per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity.

Dextrin, Corn — Demand exceeded supplies. Production was moving against former contracts. New business was accepted only, subject to delay in delivery. Prices were firm at recent reductions.

Egg, Yolk—Business was reported slow and restricted to small lots. Offerings were fairly liberal and quoted below ceilings for sizable quantities. Production in June totaled 1,317,000 pounds compared with 967,000 pounds during the same month last year.

Corn Sugar—Inquiry for tanners grade was moderate. Stocks were in light supply and firmly maintained at the recent advance.

Starch, Corn—Demand continued to exceed the supply. Market was steady at the price adjustment made by processors last week which coincided with the OPA schedule announced later. Most of the output was delivered against prior contracts, with processors accepting new orders subject to delay in delivery. Department of Agriculture reported purchases of cornstarch totaling 3,550,000 pounds at the f. o. b. cost of $141,751 during the month of June.

Starch, Potato—Further weakness developed in this market and prices declined 1¾c. per pound. Producers quoted carlots at 14¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, in Maine with buyers showing little interest, except for small quantities for immediate requirements. Carlots were quoted at 15c. per pound, and 15½c. for smaller quantities, New York basis.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming inquiry continued keen for forward delivery with business held up pending the removal of import ceilings for shipment from Brazil. It was reported that the industry was promised relief by OPA in this connection by the placing of prices under GMPR regulations shortly. Imports of tapioca flour totaled 6,605 bags at New York last week and 92,400 bags of manioc flour. A large tonnage of infested manioc flour was reported sold at 5c. per pound for industrial use. Rejections for insect infestation amounted to 8,626 bags last week.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Conditions in this market remain steady. Production was absorbed under allocations. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Divi Divi—While trading was reported slow, the market for replacements was unchanged and steady. Shipments were offered more freely and were well held at current levels.

Mangrove Bark—Liberal offerings continued to attract little buying interest. Market was easy and entirely nominal. Shipments were reduced about $2. per ton. Whole J1 was quoted at $51. to $52. per ton and J2 at $48. per ton, landed New York. Arrivals were heavy and totaled 24,650 bags at New York last week. It was reported that some of this material was unsold at time of arrival and was disposed of at concessions.

Myrobalans—This market was quiet and featureless last week. Offerings for shipment were liberal with tanners practically out of the market. Prices for shipment were unchanged and entirely nominal. Imports were reported at 3,095 bags for delivery on precious contracts.

Quebracho Extract — Firm conditions continued to feature this market. Inquiry for future delivery was reported keen, with offerings limited. Prices were well maintained at ceilings. Imports were noted at 10,310 bags at New York last week and were consigned against prior orders.

Wattle Extract—Inquiry for replacement was fairly active. Offerings were limited and the market quiet. The trade, however, requested OPA to remove the import ceilings and it was expected that prices would be placed under GMPR regulations. Prices at primary markets were above ceilings. Imports of bark totaled 5,730 bales and 2,560 bags of extract at New York last week for delivery on former orders.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS

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Toluols

Nitration Toluol
Industrial Pure Toluol

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Ten Degree Xylol
Industrial Xylol

Source of chemical intermediates for dye and other industries. Intermediate boiling, aromatic solvent used in the protective coating, rubber, printing, insecticide, vitamin and textile industries.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Active buying interest continued to feature the market for coaltar chemicals. Production of synthetic phenol was lower and so was the output of some of the acids and intermediates through the continuance of labor difficulties. Steel production registered 89 percent which was a shade under the preceding week. There was no easement in buying conditions of crude naphthalene although there were possibilities of betterment if one of the large consuming plants continues on strike. There was no easement in sight for coaltar, creosote oil or cresylic acid. Production of these chemicals while of better dimensions could not reach the level required by the consuming industries. The tight position of pyridin was not relieved, the shortage of the pharmaceutical grades being rather acute. Toluol and xylol were both offered at lower prices under keener competitive influences. Benzol remained in a well balanced condition.

No price changes were announced in the intermediates or dyestuffs. Production in most instances is under contract with producers who are not eager to accept much new business until the backlog orders have been evened off.

Steel operations for the week beginning August 5 were scheduled at 89 percent of ingot capacity. Compared with 89.6 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 87.8 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,568,500 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,579,100 tons in the previous week and 1,610,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production and supply figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of Mines and refer to coke-oven by-products, unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Toluol, 5c. per gal. in tanks.
Xylol, 4c. per gal. in tanks.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.0	128.6	128.6	129.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Substantial increase in production was shown for all grades in the month of June. Motor grade output was 2,527,819 gallons up 38 percent from May. Nitration showed 2,422,382 gallons up 38.7 percent and industrial pure registered 5,654,671 gallons, a gain of 79.6 percent over May. Output of all other grades was 192,241 gallons, up 52.6 percent over the preceding month. Stocks at the end of June were 1,182,330 gallons of motor grade, 1,481,942 gallons of nitration, 1,926,560 gallons of industrial pure and 123,321 gallons of other grades. Market conditions during the week did not reveal any unusual change. Shipments were obtainable under limitations for both home and export. A heavy demand for the manufacture of synthetic rubber featured the market.

Coaltar — Production has been shipped as rapidly as made but the movement has been insufficient to meet the heavy consuming demand. June output of crude registered 48,965,893 gallons, compared with 29,196,908 gallons in May. Stocks at the end of June were 27,693,488 gallons of crude against 23,534,647 gallons on May 31.

Creosote Oil — June production increased 99.3 percent. The totals were 1,923,136 gallons in June against 964,530 gallons in May. Stocks on June 30 were 848,921 gallons, compared with 514,980 gallons at the close of the preceding month Shipments are behind schedule, leaving the supply definitely short.

Cresylic Acid—Heavy consuming demand has prevented any easement in buying conditions. Production has not been sufficient to meet requirements and importations, while rendering assistance, have not improved the supply situation.

Naphthalene — June production of crude solidifying at less than 70 degree was 481,995 pounds, compared with 400,393 pounds in May. Output of 70 degree and less than 79 degree was substantially higher. The totals registered 4,674,060 pounds in June and 1,752,017 pounds in May. Stocks on June 30 totaled 1,912,371 pounds against 1,337,563 pounds at the end of May. Market conditions for both crude and refined were exceedingly tight throughout the past week. Heavy demand for crude for use in phthalic anhydride has continued to feature the market.

Phenol—Supply position remained definitely tight with production heavily sold ahead. Closing down of a major producer of synthetic on account of labor difficulties has given an additional pinch to the stock situation.

Pyridin—Stocks are short of all grades of this material, the pharmaceutical varieties being exceptionally low on account of restricted production. Refined production in June was 9,127 gallons. Crude output was 24,614 gallons against 13,550 gallons in May. Stocks of refined at the end of June were 3,244 gallons and 100,656 gallons of crude.

Toluol—Nitration toluol was the only basic coaltar chemical listed to show a loss of production in June. The total was 795,125 gallons, against 1,032,069 gallons in May. Output of industrial pure was 190,211 gallons, compared with 149,227 gallons in May and other grades registered 127,866 gallons in June and 99,183 gallons in May. Stocks on June 30 were 2,551,438 gallons of nitration, an increase of 6.5 percent, 267,903 gallons of industrial pure, up 17 percent and 91,656 gallons of all other grades up 17.5 percent, compared with stocks on May 31. Lower prices were heard for this material, the market being quoted at 22c a gallon in tanks, delivered in the East or at 20c at works.

Xylol—Production of all grades was up 25.6 percent in June over May. The totals stood at 453,891 gallons in June against 361,418 gallons in the preceding month. Stocks at the end of June were 416,782 gallons, compared with 369,130 gallons on May 31. The market was lower in some quarters with 22c a gallon named for tankcars delivered East and 20c. a gallon in tanks, works, for limited quantities. This material has been placed on the positive list, requiring an individual license for export.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Reduced prices for various grades of coaltar bases have followed recent action of the government in offering large quantities of toluol in surplus arrangements at 10 cents a gallon. Consequently, the market is unsettled. Benzol, however, holds firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are: Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, nominal; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Better distribution of benzol has permitted a gradual increase in production of cyclohexane and some improvement in buying conditions is reported. Output of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone is also working into better balance. Buying interest continued moderately active allowing the inventory situation to improve, compared with a month ago.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Production continued below current demand which prevented any easement in buying conditions. Nothing better than a tight market could be noted.

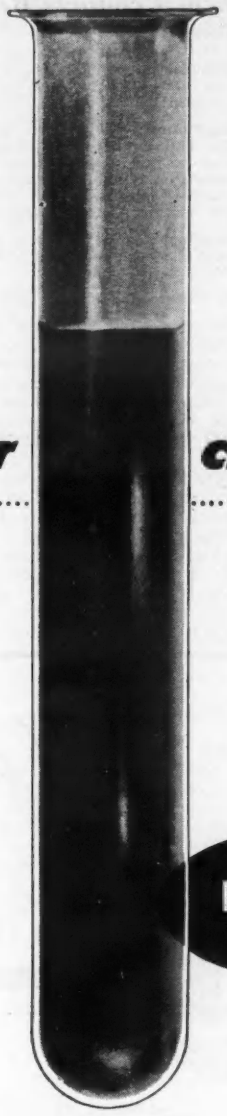
Broenner's—Labor difficulties have forced a cutback in production and the supply situation has assumed a definitely tight condition.

Fumaric—While all material possible has been shipped to the synthetic resin and other consuming industries,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

coal-tar *chemicals*



BENZOL
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PHENOL
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CRESYLIC ACID
FROZEN NEUTRAL OIL
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production remained insufficient to meet demand.

Maleic — Output has been cutback to some extent through labor difficulties while demand for both synthetic resins and protective coatings has increased. The supply condition was exceedingly tight.

Salicylic Technical—Supply position tighter with less stock being made at present. Demand being fed from plants producing.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Tight with limitation upon quantities available for domestic use and very little moving for export. Consuming demand has kept pace with any increase in production.

Anthracine — Production gradually being restored but supply tight. Demand for dyestuffs, anthraquinone and insecticides keeping inventories low.

Carbazole—Short under an active demand for dyestuffs, insecticides and organic syntheses. Production insufficient to supply requirements promptly.

Cresols — Demand for synthetic resins and pharmaceuticals has exceeded production of meta. Ortho was in heavy demand for solvents and para was bought mostly for use in synthetic resins of the phenolic type. The overall supply situation was exceedingly tight.

Picolines — Not quite as short as some of the other coaltar chemicals but in tight supply under a steady demand for dyestuffs, resins and rubber.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Aug. 2 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lb.	978,880
Ammonia sulphate	lb.	25,347,840
Benzol	gals.	3,194,240
Coaltar	gal.	11,849,600
Creosote oil	gals.	659,456
Naphthalene	lbs.	15,602,080
Phenol	lbs.	185,472
Toluol	gals.	638,848
Xylol	gals.	144,256

Phthalic Anhydride — No appreciable improvement in the supply position could be noted. Heavy demand has over-topped production and current shipments were insufficient to meet synthetic resin requirements. Demand appears to be increasing with the improved production of automobiles and with other industries using enamel type finishes.

Coaltar Colors

Labor shortages have continued to interfere with production and no appreciable improvement could be noted in the stock position. Demand remained active both for home and export with domestic consumers geting the preference until there are permanent supply increases. The Tariff Commission placed the production of F.P. 302 naphthol AS at 115,140 pounds in May, compared with 72,508 pounds in the preceding month.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Names Cox President

Charles L. Cox has been named president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, succeeding J. Lester Perry, who has become assistant to the president of the United States Steel Corporation, New York. Mr. Cox has been president of the National Tube Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, since March, 1943.

Trade Briefs

Norman L. Parks has joined the public relations staff of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., New York, has established a bulk plant marine terminal on the Cooper River, Charleston, S. C.

Superior Oil Company of California has called for redemption on September 7 at 104½ and interest, all its outstanding 3½ percent debentures due November 1, 1946.

Michell Wright Oil Company, Oneonta, N. Y., has been formed to deal in lubricating, fuel oils, greases, etc. It is incorporated by Charles W. Michell, Albert E. Farone and Francis G. Wright.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL

Surplus Chemicals Sales Net Half of Original Cost

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration in its report covering operations for the second quarter of this year said that it was recovering an average of 50 cents on the dollar on the surplus chemicals being disposed of by the regional offices.

This is slightly under the average being received for all materials and supplies which go to make up the most important segment of the capital and producers goods group. Aside from chemicals this group includes such other materials as rubber, construction materials, solid and liquid fuels, lubricants, leather, basic fibers and textiles. With respect to chemicals, the report said:—

Chemicals comprise the largest single group in the materials and supplies inventory and present many difficult problems of disposal. Some are in short supply and move rapidly. Others, such as explosives and chemical warfare agents, have little or no peacetime applicability and may have to be destroyed, because of their hazardous nature, unless new uses can be found.

At the end of May, acquisitions had risen to $102,000,000, while current inventory amounted to $76,000,000, or about 42 percent of all materials and supplies. Disposals reached $25,000,000 with an average recovery of about 50 percent of the reported cost. A major program was the sale of 18,000,000 gallons of surplus toluene, originally intended for the manufacture of TNT, to industrial consumers and gasoline blenders.

RFC Extension Bill Signed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill continuing a life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under June 30, 1947, has been signed into law by President Truman. The ten-month limit on RFC was insisted upon by the house after the senate earlier had agreed to continue it to 1952.

Cetyl Alcohol Standards Issued by TGA

The Toilet Goods Association has issued standards for cetyl alcohol and triethanolamine just completed by its scientific advisory committee.

Farm Products Release

—Continued from page 4

farmers to make shifts to more productive activity either on the same farm or on better farms or in nonfarm employment.

Maintenance of a high level of income and employment throughout the nation, so that a rising demand for farm products may be maintained and alternative jobs will be available for those moving out of agriculture.

Development of a broad program to enable farmers to adopt more modern techniques of farming.

Improvement of rural education.

Other recommendations of the committee called for expansion of crop insurance; a storage program for nonperishable products; encouragement of cooperatives and improvement of farm marketing; expansion of world trade and international cooperation in developing consumption, price and production policy; development of a support price system which would establish protective price floor under markets during each production period; a program to improve nutrition in periods of economic stress; a system for cushioning declines in prices and income by use of price or income supports or other devices.

Summers Fertilizer Co. Adds to Research Staff

The Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, has appointed Bailey E. Brown as director of soil and fertilizer research. He formerly was senior biochemist of the bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brown's research activities will center in the potato-producing sections of the Northeast.

The company also is establishing a fund as a means of promoting potato soil and fertilizer research. The project will be coordinated by Mr. Brown.

Owens-Corning Names Gregory to New Post

The Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, has named George E. Gregory to the new post of director of purchasing. This will be in addition to his duties as vice-president in charge of commercial development. Arthur R. Smith jr. has been named general purchasing agent to succeed R. R. Bastian, resigned.

Fertilizer Supplies

—Continued from page 5

to about one-third of expected imports from this source during the full year.

The above figures do not include nitrogen fertilizer which the War Department will produce in U. S. Ordnance plants, now idle, for use in Japan, South Korea, and the United States Zone in Germany to prevent disease and unrest. The War Department has made arrangements to draw on U. S. production during July-December 1946 for shipments to occupied areas but will return an equal quantity in the first four months of 1947.

Phosphate Rock

From an estimated domestic supply of 6,049,000 long tons, the United States will retain 5,500,000 tons to meet domestic requirements and will supply the following quantities for export: Canada, 330,000 tons; Australia and New Zealand, 38,000 tons; Netherlands, 25,000 tons; Belgium, 50,000 tons; Sweden, 50,000 tons; Mexico, 6,000 tons; Japan and Korea, 50,000 tons. These exports total 549,000 tons, less than 10 percent of the United States production of phosphate rock. In prewar years about one-third of the United States phosphate rock production was exported.

Soluble Phosphates

The United States will utilize 1,500,000 short tons (P_2O_5) from domestic production. Exports to Canada will amount to some 26,000 tons (P_2O_5) and imports from Canada will be around 27,000 tons. Exports listed for other countries are: Iceland, 196 tons; British West Indies, 646 tons; Kenya, 1,253 tons; Philippines, 1,647 tons; UNRRA Pacific area, 5,500 tons; Latin American republics, 21,000 tons. The 1,500,000 tons (P_2O_5) estimated to be available for the United States in 1946-47 compares with an average annual consumption during 1935-39 of 720,000 tons and is about 8 percent larger than the record quantity used during the past year.

Potash

In the case of potash, the United States will have available from its own production for domestic use approximately 745,000 short tons (K_2O). This supply is slightly more than was available during the past year and is about twice the average annual consumption of 375,000 tons during 1935-39. If German supplies once more become available in world commerce it is expected that an additional 55,000 tons (K_2O) will be obtained from that source during 1946-47.

Meanwhile the United States will export to nearby countries quantities of potash in line with those which have been supplied in other recent years. These are as follows:—Canada, 41,000 short tons (K_2O); Latin American Republics, 10,600 tons; British West Indies, 2,800 tons; Iceland, 496 tons; Philippines, 236 tons; New Zealand 1,681 tons.

In addition to these arrangements, discussions are under way with France whereby some 25,000 metric tons (K_2O) may become available from that country, either for direct shipment to occupation authorities in Japan or for delivery in the United States to enable release to Japan of a like quantity of material produced in the United States.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Consuming demand has averaged above normal for this period of the year for ammonia sulphate, nitrate of soda, superphosphate and potash. Feed buyers who were responsible for the upswing of bone meal, dried blood and tankage have not been inclined to take more of these materials at top levels. No castor pomace was offered at the former ceilings and production was very much restricted with two major castor oil plants closed down. The restoration of former ceilings on fish meal and fish scrap has been reflected in a cutback in fishing operations temporarily and the movement of both products has been restricted. The insecticide market revealed advances in both lead arsenate and paris green, effective August 12.

Department of Agriculture states that the overall supply of nitrogen for agricultural use in the U. S. during 1946-1947 is 681,000 tons which is about the same as available last year. Imports are expected to total 201,000 tons mostly from Canada and Chile. Exports are estimated at 97,000 tons.

Continued tight supply of protein meals for feeding purposes requires continued restrictions on the quantity of edible oilseed meals which can be used for fertilizers and the prohibition of delivery or receipt of such meals for fertilizer prior to Sept. 1, 1946, as provided in the amendment to WFO 9. The amendment does not, however, forbid the making of contracts prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for the delivery of edible oilseed meal for fertilizer purposes after that date.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate — Export shipments will take 66,000 tons during the next two months. The allotment represents over two-thirds of domestic production and two-thirds of the Dominion's allocation to the U. S. Coming in the off season here, the shipments are not expected to create hardship. The intention is to replace this material from army operated ordnance plants the first of 1947 so that it will be available for Spring crops. The nitrate will be shipped to the areas of Japan, South Korea and Germany controlled by the United States Army where it will supplement the locally produced nitrogenous fertilizer.

Ammonia Sulphate—Domestic shipments have not allowed any increase in inventories while the export program suggests a tight market for some time ahead. There was talk in the trade of placing the market back under allocation in order to equalize distribution. Second revision to SR 14 amendment 34 gives prices of ammonia sulphate in bags delivered Western states at a range extending from $31.50 to $42.60 a ton, according to location.

Production at the 17 sulphate of ammonia plants in Japan is negligible at the present time, according to foreign chemical advices. Some plants suffered heavy damage from bombing and others are in need of general repairs.

Castor Pomace—Strike conditions at two major producing plants have cut off production. No offerings or no sales were reported.

Dried Blood—Most of the larger class of buyers, representing the feed trade have not followed the recent advance in prices. It is doubtful if better than $8.50-$9 would have been paid during the week for either dried blood or tankage. Importations included 1,092 bags of liver tankage and 2,249 bags of tankage.

Fish Scrap—Market was resorted to its former ceiling basis of $1.21 per unit of protein by OPA. This appears to have disrupted fishing operations temporarily and production has been restricted. Meal has also been reduced to the former ceiling level.

Soda Nitrate—No easement in demand could be noted. Stocks are short with the market holding the same tight position with prices for domestic and imported unchanged.

Vegetable Oilseed Meals—WFO 105, Amendment 1, which has controlled the acquiring of oilseed meals for fertilizer purposes during the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, was terminated by the Department of Agriculture, but restrictions upon the acquisition or use of edible oilseed meals for fertilizer purposes during the 1946-47 season were provided in an amendment to WFO 9, the USDA reported. Certificates are required by WFO No. 9, with respect to all deliveries of edible oilseed meal for fertilizer purposes. WFO-9 also directs that edible oilseed meal acquired for use as fertilizer be used in areas and on crops where such meals had previously been used.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Fish meal, $55.00 per ton.
Fish scrap, $54.90 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Sold up position of this market was reflected in the maintenance of its tight position. Enquiry for both home and export was reported active and unsatisfied with current production moving entirely against existing contracts. New production has been delayed by difficulty in obtaining structural materials.

Exports of phosphate rock from Tunisia have shown substantial gains and production at the mines is gradually increasing despite the handicaps of inadequate transportation facilities and the shortage of coal. Output during the first quarter of 1946 was 283,677 metric tons, about 63 percent of the prewar rate, which averaged 1,800,000 tons annually. Exports of phosphate rock in January-March, 1946, amounting to 354,313 tons, compared with 48,365 in the like period of 1945, reached 87 percent of the 1937-39 average. Stockpiles at mines and ports on March 31, 1946, totaled 2,165,160 tons.

Superphosphate—Sales for prompt shipment were reported in this area at the recently advanced basis. Buying interest, while active, appears to be of somewhat more modified dimensions. It is estimated that 1,500,000 tons of P205 from domestic production will be utilized this fertilizer year.

Potashes

According to the Department of Agriculture, the U. S. will have approximately 745,000 tons of K_2O for the current fertilizer year, which is slightly above the amount for 1945. If German supplies become available in world commerce, it is expected that an additional 55,000 tons will be obtained from that source. The export program indicates that Canada will receive 41,000 tons, Latin American Republics 10,600 tons, British West Indies 2,800 tons, and New Zealand 1,681 tons.

Insecticides

According to amendment 1 to RMPR 315, arsenical insecticides, effective August 12, manufacturers' ceilings will be increased approximately 10 percent on lead arsenate and five percent on paris green, the OPA announced. Both increases pass through to distributors and dealers the amount of recent increases granted on lead and copper—the principal raw materials used to make these fruit and vegetable spray ingredients. Retail prices of vegetables and fruit sprays put up in consumer size packages will be raised about five percent.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur has met with a sturdy seasonal demand from the various consuming industries. While shipments have experienced temporary delays at times from the shortage of transportation, stocks have continued ample to meet requirements. Pyrites was unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The price features of the drug and fine chemical market last week were the return of the higher schedules on silver bullion and higher prices on cerium products. The bullion price which had been established in the period of no OPA price control and which was cancelled when OPA returned to power were again named when the President's signature made a higher price on silver bullion legal.

Silver salts were nominal but at a late hour in the week, word from Washington was received to the effect that OPA had acted in the matter of permitting a price rise on all silver salts. The producers became busy figuring the permitted formula.

A higher extraction rate was established for refined sugar made from raw sugar, this being effected by an amendment to WFO order No. 7. The prospect is for production of about 24,000,000 pounds more of crystalline sugar over the fiscal year to end June 30, 1947.

The sharp drop in synthetic methanol production, as reported for May by the U. S. Tariff Commission was said to have been the result of curtailed plant operations during the coal strike. Recovery of normal output is a reasonable prospect.

The decline in quicksilver was not extended. Mercurials continued to show no change but it was recalled that when the present schedule of prices was established in July, 1945, the price for quicksilver was $47 per flask higher than the present market.

Buyers continued to look forward to higher prices for both cadmium and bismuth salts—the result of the very substantial advance that has recently taken place in both metals.

One hundred forty-five wholesale druggists reported to the Bureau of Census aggregate sales of $31,168,000 in June, which was 11 percent less than the May aggregate, but a 10 percent increase over June, 1945. June inventories showed no percentage change from May total but were 16 percent larger than June, 1945, according to the 49 firms reporting inventory data.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cerium hydrate, 40c. per lb.
Oxalate, N.F., 15c. per lb.
Silver bullion, 20c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
219.4	218.8	218.9	211.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Acetylsalicylic — The market was very firm. Demand pushed production hard and engagements accounted for future production substantially. No surplus was available in the resale market, either.

Acid, Ascorbic—Demand was very steady but supply seemed to be adequate for current requirements and deliveries were on a satisfactory basis. Prices appeared to be stabilized.

Acid, Citric—Moving steadily and in a volume that keeps reserves moderate but still sufficient to meet the current needs of manufacturing consumers. Prices were low and steady.

Acid, Nicotinic—Prices were steady at the late decline. Demand was also steady and was maintained at the recent substantial volume of consumer requirements.

Acid, Tartaric—An arrival of crude tartar from Naples, Italy, totaled 2,603 bags. The acid market continued unchanged in price. Available supplies have increased along with the greater availability of raw material, especially that obtained from European sources. Demand for acid was very good.

Adeps Lanae — Competition was generally keener than it had been a short time back. Supplies have turned the market in buyers' favor. Those who bid for supplies stood an excellent chance for success.

Agar—Signs that Japanese exporters will again be in the market have not been entirely lacking but it seems unlikely that anything like normal quantities will be forthcoming from that country at any nearby time. Reconstitution of the export trade will not be easy, yet reconstitution will be encouraged for the sake of overall Japanese economy.

Alcohol — Alcohol producers still await OPA action regarding prices. Were it not for the fact that producers can sell on open invoices which later on will be filled in with whatever selling prices OPA may ultimate designate, the situation would be worse than it is. Demand for alcohol continued to run ahead of domestic production. Sale of the government-owned alcohol plants has been halted by a joint resolution approved by a committee and which on August 1 was awaiting floor action by the house.

Ammonia Chloride—Present trade in USP material was not too active. This being the off season so far as consumption goes, trade was routine and strictly for immediate requirements which, on the whole, proved to be small last week.

Bismuth Metal and Salts — Sellers of metal charge $1.60 per pound now that all price control has been removed; the controlled price was $1.25. It also puts metal in line with the British market for that article. Salts have yet to reflect the higher cost of production which, in view of the present price for metal, is a substantial item.

Brucine—Still an exceptionally firm article for the reason that available supplies are very light and little competition exists on spot. In fact, open market goods command a premium over the more or less nominal prices named by the domestic makers.

Cadmium Metal and Salts — Salts have yet to reflect the substantial advances in the price for metal, movements that followed removal of all price controls on the metal.

Cerium Hydrate—The leading producer of this material reported an advance in prices to the basis of $1 per pound, fob the works.

Cerium Oxalate — Quotations have been advanced to 50c. per pound, fob works, by the leading producer of this item.

Castor Oil—The situation continued tight and strained. Lacking price relief from OPA, sellers continued to be virtually withdrawn from the market. Selling stopped when the revival of OPA also revived the old OPA price ceiling—which was 3c. under the prices set by the producers during the period of no price control.

Arrivals of beans totaled 9,271 bags, or 1,390,650 pounds, last week, bringing the total arrived since January 1 to 855,802 bags, or 129,760,930 pounds. This latter total compared with 1,099,702 bags, or 164,871,750 pounds arrived during the corresponding period in 1945.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Cinchona Products—Quinine and all other products of cinchona bark may not be delivered or accepted save by order of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Office of Defense Supplies, or any duly authorized agent of such corporation or government disposal agency unless specifically authorized by the Civilian Production Administration. Substitution of CPA for other government agency was effected by an order of CPA issued August 1 and amending conservation order M-131.

Codliver Oil—During the past week, 344 barrels arrived here from Bergen, Norway, and 2,477 drums from Iceland. The oil arrived on a firm market which reflected the total absence of price weakness or unsettlement in the foreign markets where stocks have shrunken sharply and where the price tendency was reported to be upward because of the heavy, worldwide demand for the article. A good sized backlog of supplies has been accumulated in this country and leading suppliers expect that all domestic needs will be fully covered between now and the start of another producing season in Norway and Iceland waters.

Corn Syrup—No further change was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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noted in prices and the market occupied a position of real strength. Domestic supplies were limited and, hence, imported merchandise came in either already sold into consumption or eagerly sought for by ready buyers. An importation of 1,000 cases was noted last week.

Creosote Carbonate—Limited stocks were in strong hands and prices held firm even though there was not a great deal of demand current for the item.

Fishliver Oils—Holding very firm. Demand was reported in excess of supply and relief from what amounts of shortage did not appear to be in sight.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The fishliver oils market here this week was very quiet. Lack of supplies continued to limit trading.

Glycerin — Price difficulties were bad. High priced inventories of raw material are faced by a rolled back price on refined and other kinds of glycerin with the result that relief via OPA pronouncement appeared to be needed badly. Considering the general situation as related to the extremely heavy demand for glycerin, it seemed unlikely that sellers of crude would be disposed to part with their holdings at the ceiling levels. During the past week, an arrival of 2,300 drums of glycerin, mostly from Bombay, India, was reported and such arrivals cost far more than the currently official OPA prices.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Isopropyl Acetate—Tanks at 8½c. per pound were said to constitute a well stabilized market. Consumption took production in excellent volume and kept surplus down to a minimum. Undertones were declared to be very firm.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Price schedule was confirmed as unchanged nor was any intimation given of a pending change in the price setup. Demand lacked special feature other than current production was well spoken for as consumption levels continued to be maintained at relatively high limits.

Mercurials — The recent trend in raw material prices has been downward. No change has been made in prices since July, 1945 at which time quicksilver was $143 per flask—which is far above the current price position of that metal. Demand for all mercurials was routine in variety and about up to normal expectancy.

Methanol — The extremely small amount of synthetic methanol reported produced in May—a matter of 7,431,682 pounds—was reported, by the U. S. Tariff Commission, to have been the result of sharp decrease in the methanol plant operations during the coal strike. Usually, production runs around 40,000,000 or 45,000,000 pounds per month.

Milk Powder—During the month of June, the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture bought as follows: Skimmed milk powder, roller process, 17,109,903 pounds; spray process, 16,635,573 pounds; whole milk powder, 4,015,833 pounds.

Producers of skimmed milk powder have been relieved from setting aside 40 percent of their August production, this by order of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The July setaside was reduced to 30 percent of production, but the 60 percent setaside required of May and June production continued in effect and prices may not be in excess of the ceiling on June 30.

Cancellation of August obligations and the reduction in those for June was effected in view of the decrease in government requirements for military and export uses to 128,000,000 pounds from this season's production. The department has bought 83,000,000 pounds at prices not above those on June 30 and its future purchase of skimmed milk powder will be on that basis.

Molasses — Alcohol makers report an extremely tight situation as to supplies of blackstrap molasses for distillation purposes. And the need is very great without signs of substantial increase in availability being noted.

Milk Sugar—Market comment suggested that new prices may develop. At the moment, the former schedule remains in effect but costs of production show an upward trend and consumption needs run to excellent totals especially as concerns the manufacturers of penicillin.

Penicillin—Steadily increasing production tends steadily to expand competition in this material. From a tight position, the market has loosened to the extent that at the present time conditions are distinctly favorable for buyers' operations.

Podophyllin — The raw material situation was said to be reasonably satisfactory this year. Fair provision has been made for consumer requirements and the supply of podophyllin should prove adequate over the next twelve months.

Potash Bicarbonate—Moving well. Consumers have protected their needs fairly well ahead and this has given the market a generally steady undertone so far as USP goods are concerned.

Quicksilver — The market seemed to be easing slowly but more or less steadily. The last decline brought prices down to $96 per flask. European metal has been well absorbed on arrival here and at the moment consumers are sufficiently supplied to meet their present needs by supplementing domestic with occasional lots of European and Mexican metal. Arrivals were 55 flasks from Genoa, Italy.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—No changes were reported in the quicksilver market here this week. Prices were firm. Producers were quoting metal between $97 and $98 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Saccharin — Supply was less than requirements despite the better than

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fair production capacity of the nation. Output has dropped in some plants. Normal operations are expected soon to be resumed.

Salicin—Britain finds it impossible to get supplies of raw material and hence no salicin is known to be available in this market at the present time.

Santonin — Consumption has been very good, keeping the market reasonably steady. Recent reports of arriving merchandise have not included any lots of Russian manufactured santonin.

Silver—The official price for silver bullion ranges from 90½c. to 91c. per pound. At a late hour in the week, manufacturers of silver salts became busy in applying a pricing formula supplied them by the Office of Price Administration. This permission was granted in order that the manufacturers of salts might be released from a very tight price squeeze developed when the legal price for bullion was advanced while those on the salts remained at the price levels of the old OPA.

Sugar — In order to increase the available supply of crystalline sugar by about 24,000,000 pounds a year, an amendment of War Food Order No. 7 has been made by the Department of Agriculture. The increase is to be obtained by increasing the extraction rate of refined sugar from raw sugar. This action will decrease production of non-rationed refiners' syrups to about 14,000,000 gallons for the year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, as contrasted with the 1945 calender year production of about 22,000,000 gallons.

Stearns Adds Seven To Sales Staff

Seven new members have been added to the sales staff of the Stearns division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Detroit, according to Ray C. Brewster, vice-president in charge of sales for the division.

J. R Boland is the new representative covering Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island, and John P. Pinborough will cover Utah and Idaho with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

The following were added to the staff as detailists:—George A. Edwards, St. Louis; Emil A. Frei, Chicago; Edward F. Angode, Detroit, and Julian Jaret, together with R. N. Kinsley, New York City.

Trade Briefs

Frank J. Edwards Company has been incorporated in New York to deal in pharmaceutical products, chemicals and paints.

Sidwell-Lawrence Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Lexington, Ky., has been incorporated by A. B. Sidwell, J. H. Lawrence, and Sam P. Strother.

H. J. Jensen-Norman has been made director and chief chemist of the new pharmaceutical division of the Anchor Serum Company, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Biddle Sawyer Corporation, pharmaceutical suppliers, chartered under Delaware laws, will open offices at 25 Broad street, New York. John A. R. Pepper is president.

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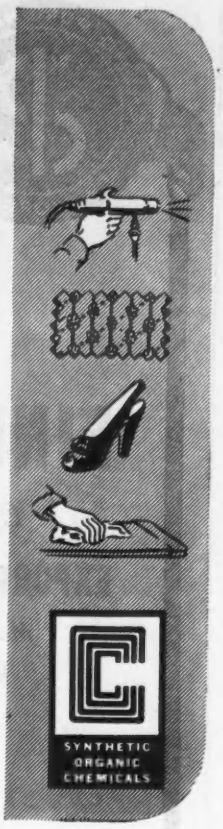

Isopropyl Alcohol Wartime Uses Told

Summaries of allocation data, based on records of the War Production Board, for isopropyl alcohol for the years 1943, 1944 and the first half of 1945. This alcohol is made commercially in three grades:—91 percent, 95 percent, and 99 percent pure. During most of the war period it was allocated separately under these grades with aproximately two-thirds of the output consisting of 91 percent alcohol, one-third of 99 per cent alcohol, and less than ½ percent in the form of the 95 percent alcohol.

Over the period January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1945, the yearly disappearance of isopropyl alcohol ranged between 66,000,000 and 89,000,000 gallons. Allocations for the manufacture of chemicals such as acetone, isopropyl acetate, and xanthates absorbed 76 percent, and the remaining 24 percent was assigned to technical uses as de-icing and antifreeze preparations, coatings, rubbing alcohol, solvents, plastics, drugs, food products, textile and gasoline processing, disinfectants, and brake fluids.

Data for the 18-month period extending from January 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, are summarized in the table given below. The data represent wartime distribution with allocations permitted only for identifiable military uses and other essential requirements. Also, quantities allocated were above or below estimated consumption by amounts ranging as high as 4 percent.

	Jan. 1-June 30, 1945	1944
Total allocations	44,506,000	79,200,000
Foreign	36,000	123,000
Other uses	44,470,000	79,077,000
Chemical uses	32,053,000	60,205,000
Acetone	29,899,000	56,392,000
Isopropyl acetate	1,568,000	2,400,000
Xanthates	39,000	166,000
Other chemical uses[1]	547,000	1,253,000
Technical uses	12,417,000	18,872,000
De-icing and antifreeze	3,374,000	7,578,000
Technical coatings	1,764,000	3,068,000
Rubbing alcohol	1,728,000	1,213,000
Solvents, cleaners, blends	935,000	1,221,000
Plastics and resins	737,000	1,219,000
Drugs and cosmetics	863,000	874,000
Textile processing	348,000	638,000
Pectin and zein	361,000	537,000
Gasoline antioxidants	192,000	412,000
Disinfectants and germicides	162,000	315,000
Brake fluids	220,000	255,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders[2]	1,533,000	1,542,000

[1] Includes chemicals for laboratory use.
[2] Includes embalming fluids.

Winthrop Names Kolb Vitamin Sales Head

Val Kolb, associate director of the special markets division in charge of vitamin sales for the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, has been elected vice-president in charge of the division. Mr. Kolb, who has been identified with the sale of chemicals to the food industry for twenty-five years, was formerly president of the Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis.

He was associated with the Swann Chemical Company, Birmingham, Ala., shortly after World War I, and with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, from 1935 until 1938.

DDT Demand Heavy In South Africa

DDT demand in South Africa is mounting, according to the Minister of Economic Development. Supplies are urgently needed by the Department of Public Health for use against typhus in the Transkei and against malaria and relapsing fever in the Transvaal, while the Department of Agriculture desires to use DDT in eradicating the blowfly and in dealing with ticks and tsetse flies.

Cosmetics Trucking Rate Hike Disapproved

The National Classification Board of the American Trucking Associations Inc., has disapproved a proposal of the carriers to advance rates on cosmetics, after having held public hearings in several cities. The disapproval was voiced on the grounds that the term "cosmetics" was so general as to lead to innumerable differences of opinion, and also that no facts had been made available to the board on which it could base favorable action.

Owl Drug Elects Schumacher Vice-President

Frank A. Schumacher, former assistant regional director of the Pacific Southwest division of Owl-Sontag Drug Stores, has been elected vice-president of the Owl Drug Company and appointed to the post of regional director, it has been announced by Justin W. Dart, president of United-Rexall Drug Company, the parent company. Mr. Schumacher, who joined the organization in September, 1944, succeeds G. F. Pfaffenberger, who was recently elevated to the chairmanship of the executive committee of Owl Drug.

N.Y. Chamber Analyses McCarren-Sumners Law

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has prepared an analysis of the recently-enacted McCarren-Sumners law for the guidance of business men who may be affected by the activities of 130 Federal bureaus and agencies.

Trade Briefs

Sirotta Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the office of the Secretary of State.

Corbin Foods Company has been formed to engage in the manufacture and distribution of a group of food products under the brand name of Colonial Kitchen. The principal in the new firm is Lieutenant Colonel Arnold Corbin, recently released from six years of active duty with the Army Quartermaster Corps. Prior to Army service he was associated with the food and candy departments of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, and L. Bamberger & Co., Newark.

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2 Provides natural golden yellow color *and* Vitamin A activity.
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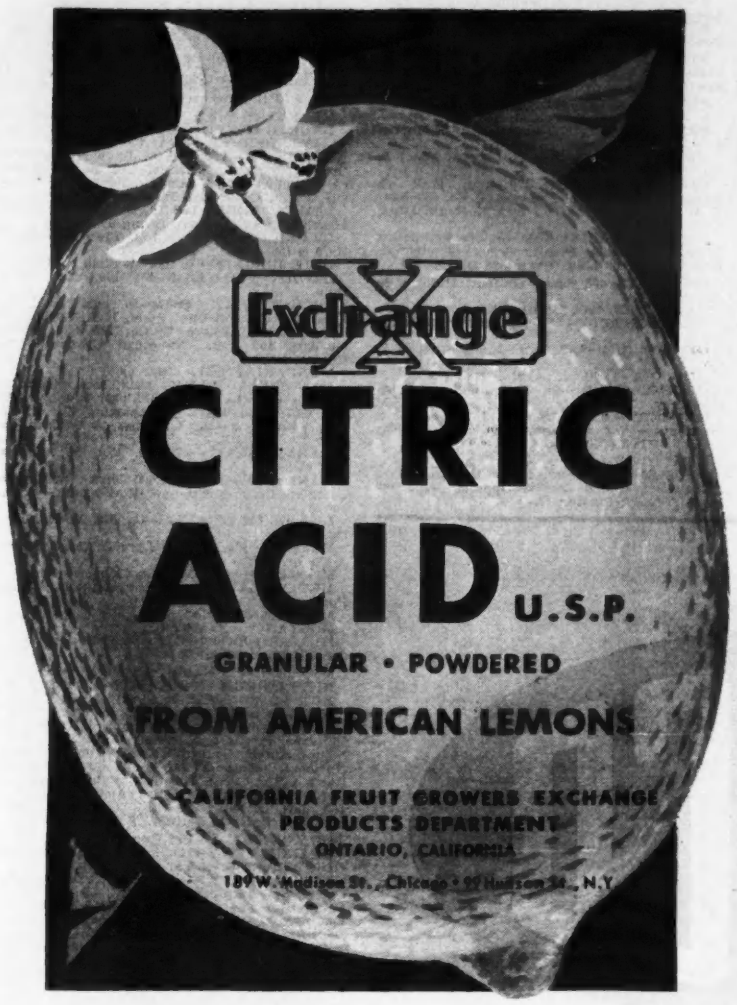

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OPD—8-12-1946 59

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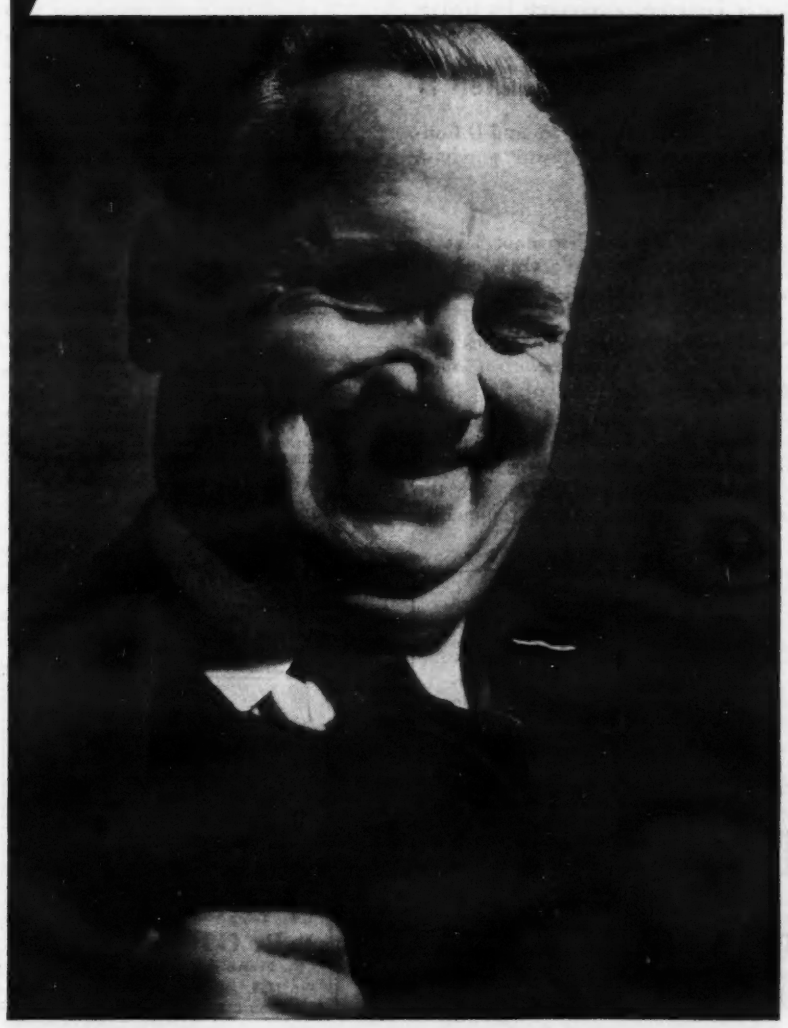

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The absolute uniformity and guaranteed biological activity of Vitamin D (A.R.P.I. Process) makes it ideal for use in standardized processing methods.

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absolutely uniform in potency
extremely bland
highly stable under normal storage conditions, and
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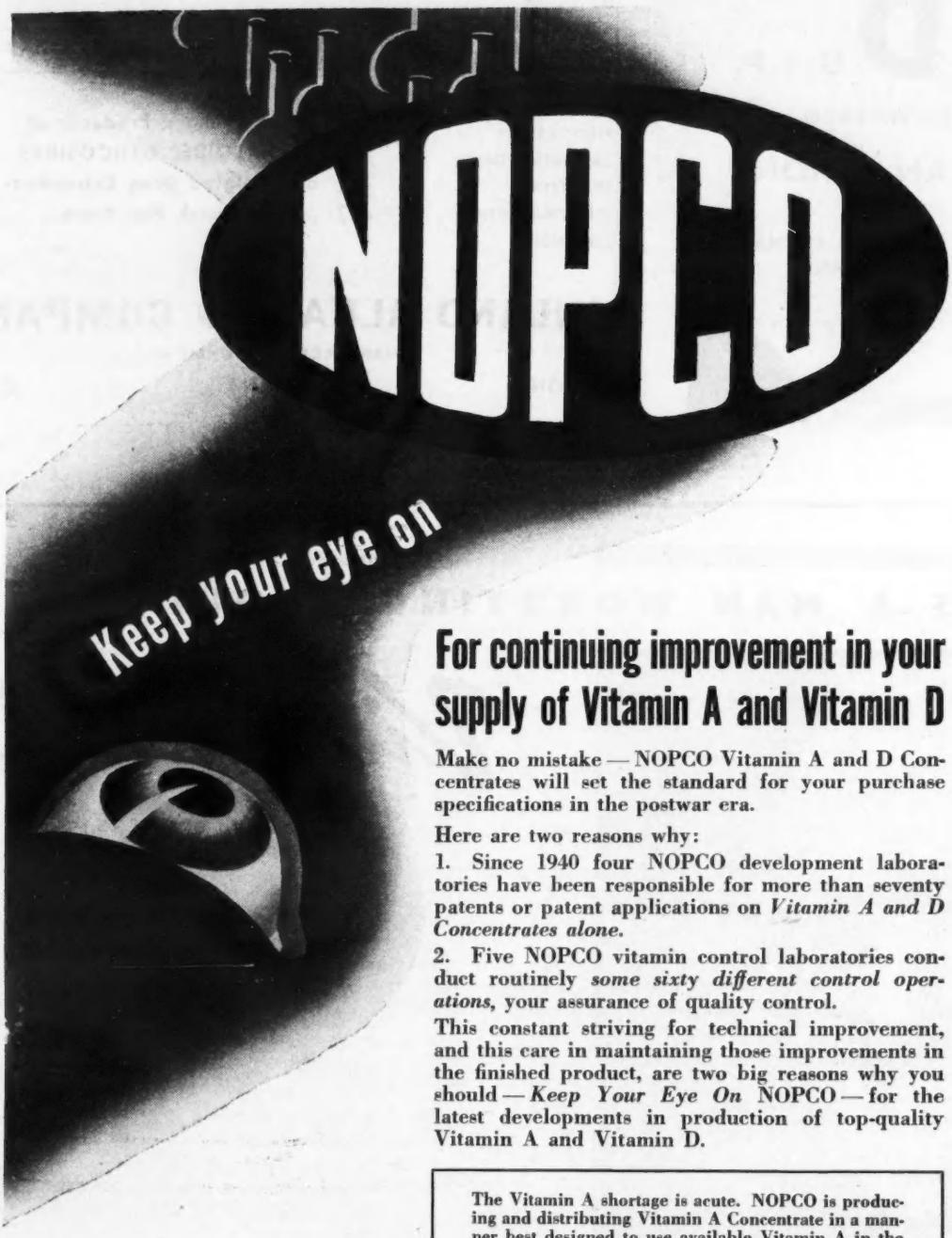
ALCOHOL—426 dms, Schenley Distilleries
ALMOND OIL, SWEET—25 dms, M Thomas Marcello; 5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co; 20 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 25 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; 50 dms, Ungerer & Co
ALOE—500 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 91 crates, E Meer & Co
ARNICA FLOWERS—10 bls, Mevi Trading Corp
ARTISTS MATERIAL—13 cs, Winsor & Newton
ASBESTOS—1,580 bgs, Keasbey & Mattison; 500 bgs, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works; 480 bgs, United States Rubber Co
BALATA—21 bgs, H A Astlett & Co
BALSAM, COPAIBA — 20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
BARYTES ORE—2,225 tons, New Jersey Zinc Co
BAUXITE—1,305 tons, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
BEES WAX—105 bgs, Machado & Co; 81 bgs, Poons Co; 29 bgs, Geck Trading Co; 26 bgs, Curacao Trading Co; 32 bgs, Schutte & Focke, 381 bgs, E A Bromund & Co; 334 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; 33 bgs
BENZOIN GUM—13 bdls, Jasins Import Corp
BERGAMOT OIL—80 qtr cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co; 276 qtr cs, Irving Trust Co; 40 qtr cs, Manufacturers Trust Co; 628 qtr cs, 30 half cs, National City Bank, 100 qtr cs
BERYL ORE—500 bgs, Philipp Bros
BISMUTH, REFINED—118 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp
CADMIUM—19 dms, 3 cs, 1 ck, Associated Metal & Mineral Corp
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—1 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co
CANARY SEED—51 bgs, Braun Importing Co; 1,400 bgs, A G Dunn; 416 bgs, Fairyea Seed Co
CARAWAY SEED—223 bgs, Catz American Co; 20 bgs, Levy & Levis Co
CARNAUBA WAX — 187 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
CASEIN—834 bgs, Aralac, Inc; 3,000 bgs, Sheffield Farms Co; 91 bgs, Industrial Letax Co; 20 bgs, Cidella Import & Export Co
CASSIA—835 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp
CASTOR BEANS—4,179 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons; 5,092 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CELERY SEED—161 bgs, R G Dunn
CHALK, CRUDE—200 bgs, Taintor Trading Co
CHILLIES—81 bgs
CHROME CONCENTRATES—4,505 tons, E J Lavino & Co ore, 3,172 tons, Frank Samuels & Co
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—17 dms, Chase National Bank; 5 dms, R C Treat & Co
CLOVES—400 bls, Aromatic Products, Inc
COCHINEAL—111 bgs, Irving Trust Co
CODLIVER OIL—260 dms, E R Squibb & Sons; 260 dms, P Devoid Oil Co; 874 dms, Upjohn & Co; 555 dms, National Oil Product Co; 528 dms, White Laboratories; 344 bbls
CODMEAL—1,745 bgs, Ralston Purina Co
COLCHICUM SEED—11 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co
COLOMBO ROOT—515 bgs, National City Bank
COPAL GUM—88 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co; 819 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co; 5 bgs, W Cabrets; 4,145 bgs, H P Winter & Co; 3,957 bgs, C G Innes Corp
CORIANDER SEED—381 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
CORNSILK—59 bls, S B Penick & Co
CORN STARCH—3,297 bgs, H S C Trading Co
COTTON LINTERS—557 bls, Williamson Products Co
CUBEB—30 bgs, S B Penick & Co
CUMIN SEED—170 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
CUTTLEFISH BONES—120 cs, J B De Macedo
DERRISROOT—58 bgs, Morris Hess & Co
DILLSEED—166 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 249 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
ERGOT—100 cs, S B Penick & Co; 10 bgs, Lansen Naeve Corp
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—200 bls, S B Penick & Co
EUCALYPTUS OIL — 15 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; 5 dms, Bank of New South Wales
FENNEL SEED—331 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 396 bgs, S B Penick & Co
FENUGREEK SEED—228 bgs, W E Martin Co
FILTER PAPER—15 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co
FLEASEED HUSK—348 bgs, Peek & Velsor; 115 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 489 bgs, T M Duche & Sons; 105 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
FUEL OIL—131,183 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp; 62,098 bbls, Public Service Electric & Gas Co; 100,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
GALLNUTS—463 bgs, Galfour, Guthrie & Co
GAS OIL—35 dms, Shell Oil Co
GENTIAN ROOT—132 bls, Kachurin Drug Co
GHATTI GUM—342 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
GLUCOSE—1,000 cs, Ayrton Metal Co
GLUESTOCK—83 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
GLYCERIN—2,000 dms, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co; 300 dms, Norwich Pharm Co
GRAPHITE—550 bgs, Charles Pettinos
GUAIAC GUM—6 bgs, Geck Trading Co
GYPSUM—11,200 tons, National Gypsum Co; 9,664 tons, United States Gypsum Co; 2,100 tons, Newark Plaster Co
HOREHOUND LEAVES—30 bls, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
ICHTHAMMOL—12 bbls, Robert & Co; 25 bbls, Kachurin Drug Co
IPECAC ROOT — 8 bgs, Chase National Bank; 5 bgs, R D Heins; 1 bg, Bank of London & South America
JUNIPER BERRIES—75 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co; 84 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
KARAYA GUM—57 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 133 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 180 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 305 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 66 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 66 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co; 133 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co; 333 bgs, Judson, Sheldon & Co; 332 bgs, J B Gruman Co
KELPMEAL—1,348 bgs, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
LAUREL LEAVES—60 bls, P H Petry & Co
LAVENDER OIL—3 cs, Yardley & Co
LEMON OIL—410 qtr cs, Bank of Manhattan Co; 80 qtr cs, National City Bank; 20 qtr cs, Manufacturers Trust Co; 200 qtr cs, Grass Oil; 2 dms, Cia Ceiba Products Co
LEMON PEEL—183 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co; 240 bgs, Irving Trust Co
LICORICE ROOT—94 bgs, Stern, Morgenthan & Co
LIME JUICE—250 crtns, Maxfield & McLeer
LINDEN FLOWERS—158 bls, Max Van Pels
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co; 250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 210 bgs, Paul Nathan; 150 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
MANDARINE OIL—2 qtr cs
MANGROVE BARK—3,319 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp; 6,374 bgs, Bingham & Co; 3,373 bgs, Barkey Importing Co; 3,597 bgs, Vermilye & Co; 4,100 bgs, A Bauman & Co
MANACA ROOT—27 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
MANIOC FLOUR—20,000 bgs, Schenley Distillers Corp; 6,200 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc
MARJORAM LEAVES—41 bdls, W E Martin & Co
MATE—20 cyls, Meyer Lyra & Co; 50 crts, J Victori & Co
MENTHOL—6 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp
METAL LEAF—1 cs, J Lackow; 2 cs, Metal Powder Co
MICA—106 cs, Vilco, Inc
MONTAN WAX—102 bgs
MUSTARD SEED—202 bgs, Catz American Co; 1,000 bgs, Charles Guiden
MYROBALANS—3,096 bgs, Vermilye Co
NISPERO GUM—26 bgs, Mubas Trading Co
NUX VOMICA—322 bgs, Volkart Bros
OLIVE OIL—450 dms, Leghorn Trading Co; 456 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co; 159 dms, Sterling National Bank; 228 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co.; 142 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 97 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co; 159 dms, Public National Bank & Trust Co; 129 dms, Ludwig Mueller; 466 dms, Bonoil Packing Corp; 171 dms, Kattaneh Bros; 172 dms
ORANGE OIL—94 cs, Ungerer & Co
ORANGE PEEL—160 bgs, Irving Trust Co
ORRISROOT—64 bgs, S B Penick & Co
OURICURY WAX—125 bgs, Avon Trading Co; 56 bgs, Davies-Irwin, Ltd; 56 bgs, E A Bromund & Co; 63 bgs, F R Ross & Co; 112 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 237 bgs, Cornelius Products Co; 22 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 125 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
PAPAIN—480 cs, C L Huisking & Co; 1 cs, Ralli Bros; 40 cs, S B Penick & Co; 23 cs, Barclay Bank
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 100 bgs, M J Golanbeck
PAREIRA BRAVA ROOT—25 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
PARSLEY SEED—34 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Brown Bros-Harriman Co; 3 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 2 dms
PEPPER, BLACK—636 bgs, White; 1,114 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp
PETITGRAIN OIL—39 dms, P R Dreyer; 17 dms, Ungerer & Co; 11 dms, Corn Exchange Bank
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—108,780 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd; 318,120 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
POPPYSEED—254 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co; 254 bgs, Louis Furth; 218 bgs
PUMICE, LUMP—334 bgs, 5 cks, J H Rhoades & Co; powdered, 379 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co; 6,220 bgs, J H Rhoades & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 10,314 bgs, Continental Grain Co
QUICKSILVER—55 flasks, Pavia & Co
QUINCE SEED—7 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
ROSEMARY OIL—9 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co
ROSIN, LIQUID — 2,401 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co; mucuge, 90 bgs, W R Grace & Co; vegetable, 5 cs, L A Dreyfus & Co
SAGE LEAVES—28 bls, A G Dunn; 50 bgs, M J Golombeck
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co; oil, 14 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna Co; 20 cs, Geo Uhe & Co
SESAME SEED—167 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 167 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
SODA ALGINATE—3 dms, Meadows, Wye & Co
STEARIC ACID, BLOCK—320 bgs, Commercial Banking Co
STEATITE—12 bbls, M Kirchberger & Co
STROPHANTHUS SEED—68 cs, S B Penick & Co
TALC—1,250 bgs, Charles Mathieu
TANKAGE—600 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; Liver, 1,092 bgs, Anewalt, Schmitt, Inc
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,605 bgs, Geismar & Co
TARTAR—2,603 bgs, Commodity Credit Corp
TEAWASTE—700 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
TUNGSTEN ORE—314 bgs, Foote Mineral Co
TURMERIC—172 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
VALERIAN ROOT—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 160 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 70 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
VANADIUM ORE—5,910 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America
WATTLE BARK—5,736 bls, Hammond & Carpenter; extract, 1,527 bgs, Littlejohn & Co; 1,033 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co; 3,943 bgs



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ZINC CONCENTRATES—1,576 tons, W R Grace & Co

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—4,990 tons, Frank Samuels & Co
FERROMANGANESE—1,009 bgs
FUEL OIL — 137,126 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J
GAS OIL—39,884 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 102,416 bbls, American Bitumuls Co
WATTLE BARK—1,683 bls
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—36 bls, McCormick Co

Boston

BONES—579 bgs, First National Bank
GLUESTOCK—97 bls, H Remis & Co; 70 bls, J Garvers Co
MANIOC FLOUR—30,000 bgs, H F R Dolan
MONTAN WAX—223 bgs, 43 bls, I M Sobin & Co

Chicago

TANKAGE—1,649 bgs, Riverdale Products Co

Cincinnati

SAGE LEAVES—14 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co

Detroit

FLEASEED HUSK—181 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co

Los Angeles

SODA CHLORATE—500 dms, International Selling Corp

New Orleans

POTASH BICARBONATE—60 cks, Hagen Corporation

Philadelphia

MANGROVE BARK—930 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
MENTHOL—1,157 cs, Vick Chemical Co

San Francisco

JUNIPER BERRIES — 7 bgs, American Trust Co
LINDEN FLOWERS — 2 bls, American Trust Co
ORRISROOT—7 bgs, American Trust Co
SODA CHLORATE — 1,000 dms, International Selling Corp
TALC—300 bgs, Charles Mathieu

Trade Briefs

Lawrence Metal Products Inc. has been organized in New York, with Benjamin Lawrence as president.

Belgian Chamber of Commerce's trade bulletin will become part of a new publication, "The Belgian Review," appearing in October.

Hoosier Air Freight Corporation will operate its fleet of cargo planes under the name of AirBorne Cargo Lines, according to J. E. Rogers, president.

Libbey-Owens Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has opened a new plant in that city for the exclusive manufacture of multi-paned insulating window.

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DDT Found Restrictive Of Shipbottom Fouling

In connection with the testing of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane as an insecticide it was noted, says John F. Marchand in *Science* (104:261:74), that this substance has physical and pharmacological properties which might make it effective as a marine antifouling agent. Its insolubility in water would prevent it from being washed away by the ocean, while its lipoid solubility would permit it to be absorbed by sessile marine organisms, all of which do have some lipoid material distributed through their tissues. The high toxicity of DDT for insects suggested that cirripeds and other members of the phylum Crustacea might be similarly affected and controlled if the substance could be utilized as a growth inhibitor.

In accordance with that suggestion, a series of four experiments was made with wooden planks and barrels in Narragansett bay. The exposure mediums being in part left untreated, in parts coated with plain white lead paint, red-copper paint, and white lead paint containing DDT. Other parts were coated with a thick film of DDT applied by means of evaporation from ethyl acetate.

These observations on the effect of DDT as a marine antifouling agent appear, says Mr. Marchand, to be in agreement with those currently reported by Dimick, in Yaquina bay, Oregon, and Seagren, Smith, and Young, at Daytona Beach, Florida.

DDT incorporated in a marine paint is effective in inhibiting the development of barnacles over the time covered by the experiments, although it does not provide effective control of other organisms which cause fouling of shipbottoms. It does not wash away in seawater over a four-month period, and it retains its effectiveness when incorporated as a constituent of paint. Admixture of DDT does not appear to have an adverse effect on the drying properties or durability of the paint. These experiments suggest that an ideal shipbottom finish could combine the more general effectiveness of copper bottom paint with the relatively specific antibarnacle effect obtainable with an admixture of DDT.

Herbert Levy Named USP Counsel

The board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention recently appointed Herbert Levy, Baltimore, as counsel to the U. S. P.

Mr. Levy is a graduate of the law school of the University of Maryland in 1916. He was attorney general of Maryland from 1923 to 1930, in which capacity he served as legal adviser to the Maryland State Department of Health, the Maryland State Board of Pharmacy, and other branches of the state government.

Trade Briefs

Kalo Product Corporation, New York, has been formed to deal in chemicals for removal of rust and stains from metals, and other cleansing materials.

Arthur T. McManus, of Robbins & Barber, industrial relations consultant to the Treasury Department, has been appointed director of information of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

American Home Products Corporation, New York, announced that stockholders of record July 31 have the right to subscribe to 116,926 additional shares of capital stock at $85 a share on the basis of one share for each 10 shares held. The rights expire August 16.

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OPD—8-12-1946

Carbon Tetrachloride Allocation Data Issued

The allocation data presented here, based on the records of the War Production Board, cover the period extending from July 1, 1944 through June 30, 1945. Over this period, the total disappearance of carbon tetrachloride was 217,000,000 pounds compared with allocations of 223,000,000 pounds. Over the total 12-month period covered by the data, approximately 25% of the carbon tetrachloride was allocated to undistributable military end-uses, 1% was exported, and the remaining 74% was assigned to other uses.

The data represent wartime distribution with allocations permitted only for identifiable military uses and other essential requirements. Also, quantities vary indeterminately from actual consumption.

	Pounds	
	Jan. 1-June 30, 1945	July 1-Dec. 31, 1944
Total allocations	112,330,000	110,762,000
Direct military*	33,019,000	23,866,000
Foreign	1,140,000	1,282,000
Other uses	78,171,000	85,614,000
Fire extinguishers	47,299,000	46,092,000
Degreasing compounds	8,503,000	23,008,000
Dry cleaning	6,450,000	4,442,000
Agriculture	2,506,000	2,321,000
Drugs	1,685,000	1,864,000
Synthetic rubber	1,737,000	1,629,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	9,991,000	5,348,000

* End-use data not available.

Whitehall Pharmacal Names Hill Western Sales Head

Howard D. Hill, formerly sales representative in Southern California for the Whitehall Pharmacal Company, has been promoted to the post of divisional sales manager of the western division.

Export Managers to Hear Talk on Middle East

The Export Managers Club will hold a luncheon meeting at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on August 13. Principal speaker will be Major General R. L. Maxwell, who will discuss the Middle East.

NWDA Golf Tournament Set

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association is issuing entry cards for the golf tournament to be held in conjunction with the association's annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., September 21-26. Tournament play will be held on September 23 and 24 at the Seaview Country Club and the Atlantic City Country Club. F. S. Dieterich, of the Mennen Company, is chairman of the golf committee.

Aliphatic Nitro Sulphonate Offered by Visking Corp.

Ammonium-2-nitrobutane 1-sulphonate is the first of a series of aliphatic nitro sulphonates developed by the Visking Corporation, which believes that those materials will find wide utility as organic intermediates in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals, dyes, detergents and emulsifying agents. In support of this belief the company says:—

The nitro sulphonates are easily reduced to the amino sulphonic acids, which are higher homologs of taurine. The tertiary hydrogen on the beta carbon atom is highly reactive and can be replaced by a wide variety of reagents. Thus, it offers a means of introducing this highly versatile group as a side-chain on various nuclei to give new drugs of a more soluble type. It may also be coupled with diazo compounds to introduce the solubilizing sulphonate group, thereby avoiding direct sulphonation on the nucleus.

Limited quantities of the new nitro sulphonate are now available; increased output is imminent. Samples and additional information may be got by writing on business stationery to the Visking Corporation, 6733 West Sixty-fifth street, Chicago 38.

American M.O.T. Names I.D. Brown Vice-President

Miss Irene D. Brown, manager of the chemical-pharmaceutical division of American M.O.T. Inc., exporters and importers, New York, has been elected vice-president of the company.

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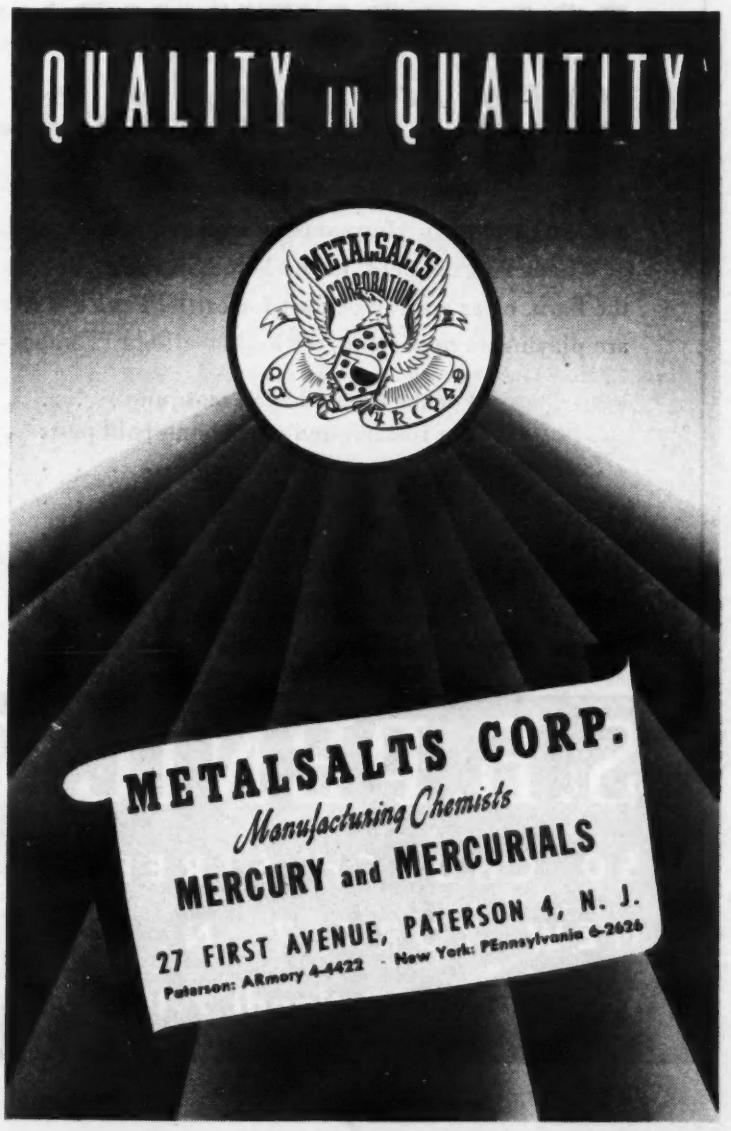
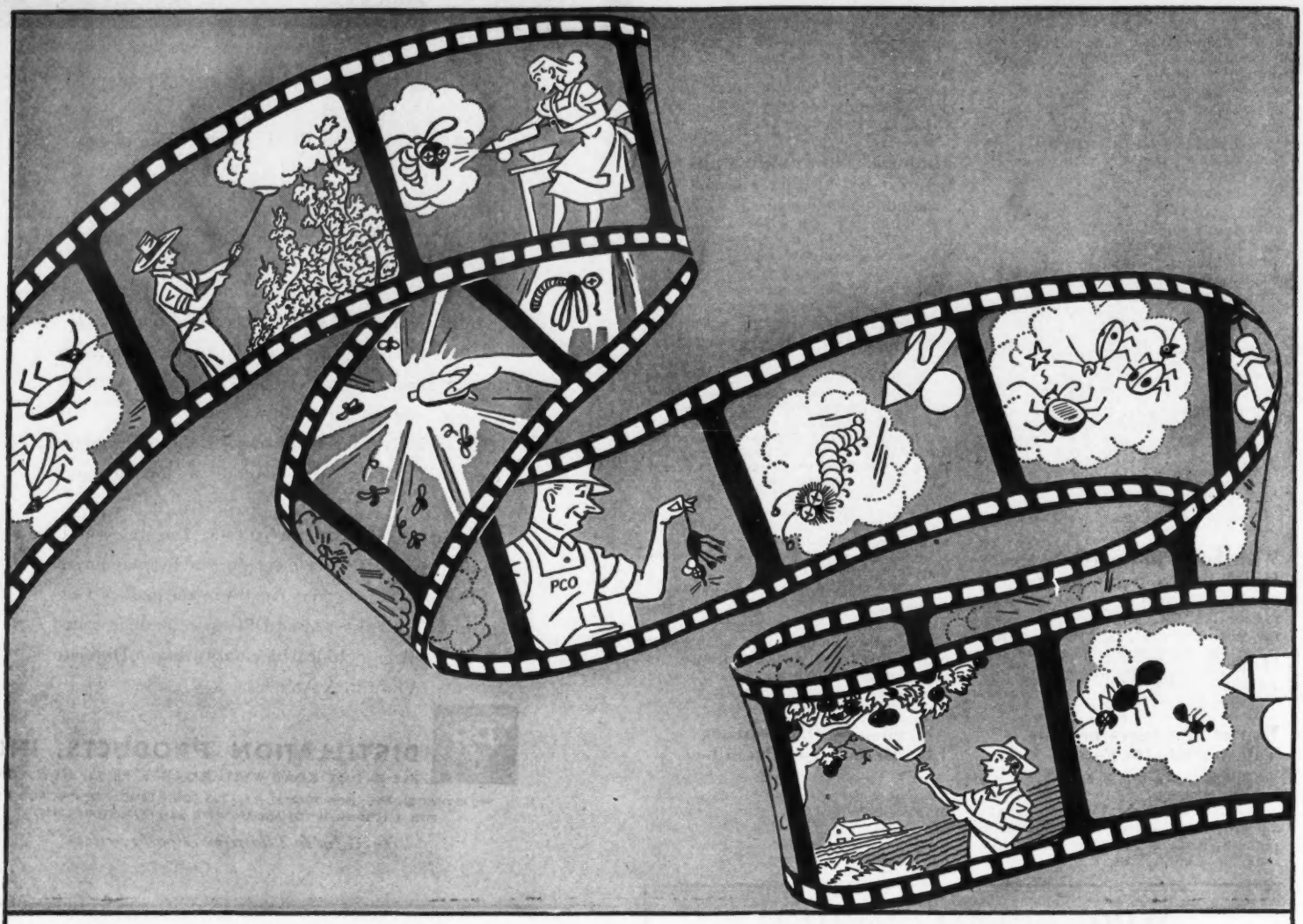


OPD—8-12-1946 64

PENICK INSECTICIDAL BASES



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs continued to lag. Transactions usually involved comparatively small quantities and the call failed to stretch broadly through the list as a whole. Manufacturing consumers restricted activities to pressing needs only and the result was a total volume of trade typical for this season of the year.

One feature of the market was the return of black pepper to the "good" offices of the Office of Price Administration. The old ceiling went back into effect and that meant that there was no black pepper offered. During the decontrol period, pepper was available at the open market, going price—which was at least three times the present ceiling.

Trouble in the matter of mace and nutmegs bought when price control stopped here was in the making. Exporters in Grenada cannot get export licenses because the prices they got were too high. Hence, importers here who bought at the high prices say they will hold the seller to his contract. Which is not likely to produce either mace or nutmegs.

Arrivals of botanical merchandise continued to be large. Individual shipments were often small but the total of all goods received was sizeable and the outlook for continued arrivals was good. A feature last week was the strength shown in practically every botanical with India as its primary market.

Domestic collections are proving somewhat larger than had been expected but they were still mainly short of requirements and this tended to hold prices very firm last week and to forecast a season of firmness in values during next Winter. Little is known concerning European collections but enough is known regarding the quality of much merchandise arriving. Weekly detentions by the Food and Drug Administration continued large and extensive because of that fact.

Balsams

Copaiba — With only minimum quantities available, the lack of heavy demand left this article untouched so far as prices went. They remained very firm and in some quarters were nominal. Import of 20 cases from Cristobal was noted.

Fir — Demand was comparatively moderate in size but prices held steady on spot and were in line with prevailing cost of replacements.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The market has definitely turned firmer both at the source and on spot. Against this is the fact that most important requirements were covered when values in the primary market were undergoing substantial declines because of plentiful collection. At the moment, not much interest is shown in the article.

Cocillana — Indications pointed to the liklihood that demand will be active next winter. Most important consumers will have to cover requirements since they were unable to carry over much bark at the end of the last consuming season.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 2

New York

Angelica roots, 4 bales; excess acid; insoluble ash.
Arnica flowers, 214 bales; insect infestation.
Cassia oil, 10 drums; not USP.
Chillies, 83 bags; filthy.
Colchicum seed, 5 bags; filthy.
Cumin seed, 256 bags; filthy, moldy.
Dittany, 5 bales; filthy.
Karkade flowers, 45 bags; filth.
Laurel leaves, 78 bales; insect infested.
Mace, 5 cases; insect infested.
Manioc meal, 8,626 bags; insect infestation.
Nutmegs, 168 bags; insect infested and moldy.
Orris root, 283 bags; insect infestation.
Peppermint leaves, 6 cases; fungus.
Rhubarb root, 15 cases; insect infestation.
Senna leaves, 73 bales; filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, 80c. per lb. green, 8c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Persian, futures, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, good, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Chamomile flowers, 10c. per lb.
Coltsfoot leaves, 10c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 7c. per lb. Powdered, 7c. per lb. Granular, 7c. per lb.
Lemon peel, 6c. per lb.
Rose buds, 7c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, China, broken select, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 40c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, 2c. per lb. Dalmatian, futures, 4½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
289.1	289.9	284.0	234.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lemon Peel—Europe has resumed shipping. During the past week, 423 packages arrived here from Messina, Italy. Prices dropped to 24c. to 27c. per pound.

Orange Peel—Spanish peel reached here last week from Catania, being a matter of 160 bags of material that went into competition with ample stocks of Haitian peel.

Beans

Calabar—A recent landing of 143 packages of calabar will be welcomed for the production of natural eserine. Competition between synthetic and natural eserine may come.

St. Ignatius—No sizeable quantities of this article have reached this country from the Far East and none are known to be enroute to this market. There is real scarcity of supplies.

Berries

Cubeb — A landing of 30 bags shipped from Bombay, India, was reported last week. The quantity was small but it would appear that reasonable supplies may soon be stocked here.

Juniper — The market remained quiet and relatively easy under competitive circumstances now that Italy is shipping more or less regularly. During the past week, 159 bags reached here from Leghorn.

Flowers

Arnica—Perhaps the latest arrival will fare better than that recently detained by order of the Food and Drug Administration. The most recent arrival was 10 bales from Genoa, Italy. Sooner or later, a firm spot price is bound to be reestablished.

Chamomile — Definitely easier and lower at 80c. to 83c. per pound. Prevailing costs on replacements bring more competition.

Linden—Most of the goods imported in the recent past failed to pass quality requirements of the Food and Drug Administration. Last week, 158 bales from Genoa and 2 bales from Leghorn came in to run the gauntlet of FDA.

Saffron—Not much activity was reported but at least no further decline in spot quotations on Spanish flowers were noted during the past week. Business was chiefly in small lots.

Gums

Aloe—Curacao gum continued to display easing tendencies and competition gained substantially as more goods reached this market. The latest arrival was 500 cases from the island of Aruba.

Benzoin—Sumatra gum is reaching here via India, an arrival of 13 packages from Bombay being noted last week. No Siam gum has reached here yet, according to report.

Locust Bean—From Cyprus came 300 bags; from Genoa, Italy, 150 bags;

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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MUCILAGINOUS GUMS
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UNIFORMLY MILLED TO ANY DEGREE OF FINENESS

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Whole • Powdered • Granular

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Correspondence is cordially invited on any problems having to do with Gums. Our more than fifty-six years of experience with them can be valuable to you, and you are urged to make use of it. Quotations and samples on request.

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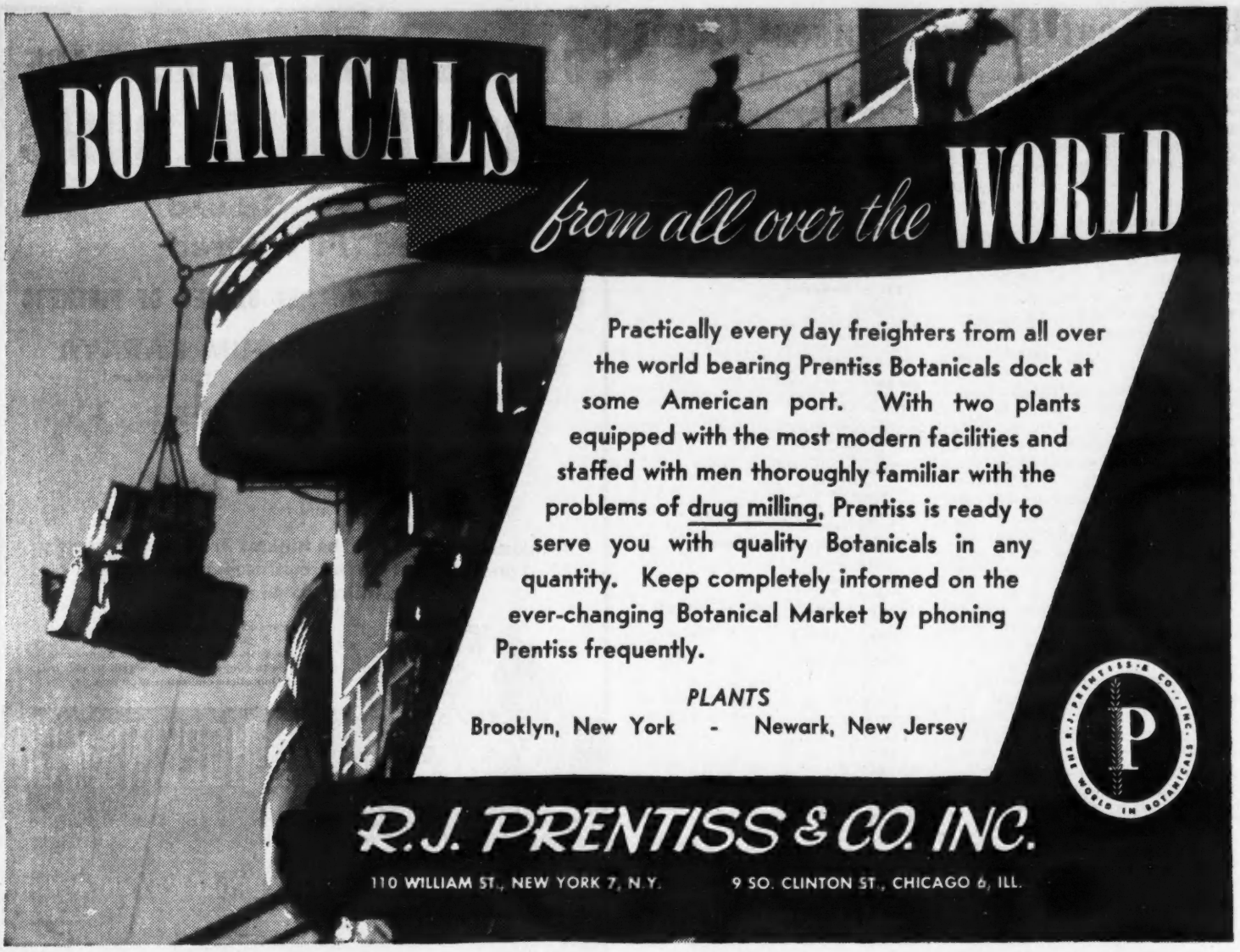
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and from Jaffa, 110 bags. The steady inflow of stocks has kept this market fairly supplied but demand takes up landings steadily and tends to hold back an accumulation of stocks.

Mastic—Limited quantities have reached here but there is no general and going spot quotations being made by dealers at this time.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Dealers think the decline has run its course and that a steadying of primary market replacement costs will hold current quotations firmer than they have been lately.

Coltsfoot—Winter demand won't find the market short with this article. The market was inactive last week but buying should gain shortly and the price is lower at 58c to 60c per pound.

Horehound—Stocks gain slowly, the latest addition being 3 bales to reach here from Naples. Prices continued to be low.

Laurel—Cyprus leaves were cheaper at 19c to 19½c per pound. Good quality Portuguese was up to 14c to 14½c. Turkish futures were offered at 16c to 16½c.

Sage—An arrival of 101 bales from Cyprus was reported. Good, recleaned Cyprus was lower at 17c to 17½c per pound. Dalmatian sage was down to 35c to 36c per pound and futures were offered at 33c to 34c.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Arrivals have not been of a quantity and at a price which would bring this article somewhat close to normal values. Present prices check all but the most imperative of demands.

Corn Silk—Importers fare badly in getting imports released. An arrival of 59 bales from Leghorn, Italy, is now going through the Food and Drug Administration treatment but past experiences of importers lead them not to be sanguine of these goods being released. Some if and when released was quoted at 65c per pound.

Ergot—The first arrival in a number of weeks was 110 cases from Portugal and it came to a market whose strength was mainly that of small stocks and a relatively firm replacement market price.

Manna—Limited quantities have reached here from Italy but not enough has been released to provide a surplus of supply for consumers and generally firm spot quotations.

Nux Vomica—A parcel of 322 bags from Saigon reached here last week. The market was rather quiet and the market undertone continued favorable for buyers' operations.

Papain—The market continued strong despite the arrival of 904 packages last week. Sellers say replacement costs at this time do not suggest any material lowering of spot quotations at an early date.

Roots

Arrow—Lack of more than moderate supplies keeps the market strong to the point where some call it about nominal. Scarcity of all starches reflects in this item.

Colombo—Additions to spot stocks were 210 bags from Zanzibar and 515 bags from Africa. The market tended easier.

Gentian—From Naples, Italy, came 132 bales of this article, adding to the possibilities of competition on spot and making for some unsettlement in prevailing prices. Market lower: Whole, 22c. to 24c. per pound; powder, 27c. to 29c.; granular, 23c. to 29c.

Ipecac—Arrival of a mere 8 bags from Cristobal could not affect the generally short position of this root and the exceptionally high prices than can be obtained when root is in hand—which is not often.

Manaca—From Bahia, Brazil came a shipment of 27 bags of this root, the first to reach here for a long period of time. Demand did not blossom under the greater availability of stocks.

Senega—The article was still subject to competition and a generally easing of price positions. Buyers on bids would find things fairly to their liking for the time being at least.

Valerian—Some more Indian root reached here; 310 bags from India became available. But little of the Belgian was available.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese seed was reduced again, being offered at 2c. to 22c. per pound.

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—calling

Weak Stomachs
16.

When the cocktail parties get you down. When 19th hole libations have cooked your tongue. When your "hangover" makes life a misery and turns your stomach into a queasy morass. When this happens, take a shot of this stomach elixir, a soothing combination of tonic botanics with an excellent pick-me-up.

℞
Gentian root ..... 2 ounces
Orange peel, Curacao ..... 1 ounce
Snake root, Virginia .....½ ounce
Cochineal .....30 grains
Brandy ..... 2 pints

Mix the drugs and reduce them to a coarse powder, and macerate this in brandy for 14 days, stirring the mixture thoroughly each day. Then filter.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY
CEVOR BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE From Forty Nations MARK

Cardamom—Prices advanced sharply in India and spot quotations followed. Bleached rose to $1.65 to $1.70 per pound and green Alleppy went to $1 to $1.10. Decorticated was temporarily unchanged but a rise was expected.

Colchicum—The fact that 11 bags arrived from Genoa, Italy, last week did not mean that spot stocks of unsold goods had been restored. The goods went into manufacturing consumption.

Cumin—Indian futures were higher at 35c. to 35½c. per pound; no Syrian seed was offered. Persian went to 35c. to 35½c. per pound despite the landing of 170 bags from Beyrouth.

Mustard—New crop Montana seed was traded in at 16c. to 16½c. per pound for future deliveries of Montana yellow and at 8½c. to 9c. for oriental in the same position. California brown seed advanced to 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Montana yellow offered nearby was priced at 25c. to 26c. for delivery out of a limited supply.

Poppy—Some argentine seed became spot and was offered at 22c. to 23c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—Select broken China cassia rolls were lower at 27c. to 28c. per pound. An offering of Kwangsi broken cassia was made at 29c. to 29½c. But holders of cassia were disposed to hold stocks pending future developments.

Mace—Nothing was obtainable in the West Indies where official action by government representatives have prevented granting of export licenses. It was also said that import licenses here were also hard to get.

Nutmegs — High prices nutmegs bought in Grenada remain there because of a lack of export licenses. Potential importers here expect to hold the shippers to their contract despite the fact that it is not their fault that the government there will not issue the necessary licenses except for material at prices which no shipper will accept.

Pepper—This item is back under ceilings and OPA control. Hence, the actual spot price of 55c. per pound which was obtained in the decontrol period has been succeeded by one of 15.15c. per pound for carlots at which no holder will sell. Perhaps, OPA will be persuaded to permit importers to pay the world price which has been far above ceilings for months past.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price activity in the market for essential oils was mainly downward last week—which should not be interpreted as indicating that the market was generally weaker. The changes came in materials recently the the subject of increasing competition among sellers.

In point of fact, the restoration of OPA price control has left the essential oil market in uncertain position. One prominent market factor pointed out that the new OPA law still makes interpretation by enforcement officers, decontrol boards, and the like a major factor in the price picture. Some orders in preparation may affect beneficially or otherwise the situation in oils and aromatic chemicals.

It is apparent that numerous Netherlands East Indies oils are largely controlled in London and a recent report made by handlers of products from that corner of the East declared that American price ceilings constituted the major obstacle to the export of NEI products to this country. However, the ceilings on nutmegs and mace have been removed here—following which prices on both items jumped sharply and ended any hope for lower oil prices. Some cananga and patchouli oils have reached here but the quality of the former was poor and the quantity of the latter very small. Even the first arrivals of Java citronella proved to be old oil that had off quality properties.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Apricot kernel oil, 5c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, imported, 40c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Russian, 25c. per lb.
Cassia oil, 10c. per lb.
Coriander oil, 50c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 2c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 7c. per lb.
Ylang ylang oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
second, 50c. per lb.
third, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
200.7	201.0	200.8	235.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—During the past week, 25 drums arrived from Marseilles, France, and 70 drums reached here from Genoa, Italy. The spot market stock had been sufficiently low to absorb the new arrivals without adverse effect on prices.

Angelica—Prices on root oil continued to spread widely over the range $40 to $140 per pound, depending on seller. Few dealers had a supply. None with goods were overburdened by demand.

Anise—Further decline in prices on Chinese star anise oil failed to develop during the past week, but the market continued easy in undertone and the object of substantial competition based on the excellent stocks now available. Russian oil was lower at $3.75 per pound.

Apricot Kernel—Minimum sellers in recent weeks raised quotations to 60c. per pound and the range was no higher than 65c. according to seller. Demand was routine in kind and moderate in size.

Bergamot — Although competition was active, prices lacked further decline. They were rather easy, especially since demand was distinctly routine. Arrivals totaled 1,124 quarter cases and 30 half cases.

Bois de Rose—A firmer market developed and less selling was done at the minimum of prices—$5 per pound. More transactions were reported above that figure and the top price asked was $6. The replacement market prices were well held.

Cananga—Only token stocks of this article were in hand on spot, but some goods are expected to come forward now that private exportation is permitted in the Netherlands East Indies.

Caraway—Undertones were possibly a trifle more steady, but the situation was still favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand. The total of trade was not substantial and was built mainly of jobbing orders.

Cassia—Further decline in price brought the spot market to $4.75 to $6.50 per pound, depending on seller. Some very high cost oil still remains in the hands of some dealers and sufficient amounts of lower cost goods were in hand in other directions to limit the opportunities for sales at the higher price level.

Cedarleaf — Though still showing some unsettlement in prices, values were not reduced any further last week. Demand was light, but generally steady and even with recent volume.

Celery—The market was rather slow last week, but prices displayed a steady position in the absence of much competition.

Cinnamon—Since the market lacked price feature and activity in excess of moderate business, the feature last week was the arrival of 22 drums of leaf oil from Mombassa.

Citronella—The only development in prices was a widening of the spot range of values. The market was $1.85 to $2.75 per pound, but not a great deal of oil was available for new business at any point in the price range.

Clove—Local activity was steady in volume about level with the fair amount of business in recent weeks. Prices remained steady to firm in the absence of much local competition.

Coriander—More competition was current locally and late last week the market was lower at $18 to $22.50 per pound, range covering differences in sellers minimum views.

Cumin—One dealer has restored offerings at $8.50 per pound. The range was to $22 as a spot quotation.

Dill—Trade was mainly in weed oil the demand for which has been good from the pickling interest whose main season of consumption is at hand. Their requirements have been well protected by orders placed some time back, also.

Erigeron—Little has been reported definitely regarding the probability of production this year. It is felt that the availability of labor for home distillation operations will be curtailed by the activity of workers in other agricultural crops.

Eucalyptus—Stocks remained in a low state. Arrivals were reported last week in the amount of 20 drums from Australia, and recent landings were understood to have moved rather promptly into consuming channels.

Geranium — Absence of substantial increase in stocks and maintainence of the official prices at the sources of supply were more than sufficient to hold spot quotations to a very steady position last week. Demand was routine.

Grapefruit — A venture is in the hands of a cotton oil firm who have in hand a project calling for the expressing of oil from the seeds of the grapefruit.

Lavender—The sole arrival was 3 cases of British lavender oil, brought here for the account of a manufacturing consumer. The flower-oil market on spot remained steady in price and subject to a very fair request.

Lemon—Spot stocks remained light. An arrival of 710 cases from Messina, Italy, was noted and all came consigned to New York banks. Domestic oil was in very light supply, there being a buyer waiting for every pound produced.

Lemongrass—While prices were not advanced further, they were firmer and the tendency was still upward last week because of the replacement position of the oil. Arrivals totaled 2 drums from Cristobal last week.

Lignaloe—The price range on Mexican oil of wood was wider, the market being quoted $4.75 to $5.75 per pound according to seller.

Mandarin—Prices remained steady. An arrival of 2 quarter cases from Messina, Italy, was reported. In the main, the only mandarin oil available on spot has been material produced in Brazil but Italy is the normal source of supplies and exports have been resumed.

Orange—The price range on Brazilian oil broadened and the market was $1.45 to $2 per pound last week. California oil remained very firm at the recent rise but in one quarter

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the price of $1.60 was still being quoted. The market was tight as to supplies.

Pennyroyal—Imported oil was advanced to $3.75 to $4.10 per pound based on replacement costs in the primary market.

Patchouli—Not much oil was available and prices remained strong. An importation of 3 cases and 4 drums from Bombay, India, was noted.

Rosemary—Quotations on USP oil were lower at $1.48 to $1.75 per pound, quoted according to seller.

Sage — Spanish oil was slightly cheaper at $2.43 to $3.50 per pound, depending on supplier. Dalmatian oil remained firm.

Sandalwood — During the period just ended, 34 cases of oil arrived from Bombay, India. Also, 100 bags of billets reached here for the account of a distiller, coming from the same point.

Ylang Ylang—Bourbon oil of top quality was down to $18.50 to $24 per pound, as to seller. Seconds were down to $10.50 to $14, and thirds were lower at $5.75 to $9.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Esters—Acute scarcity of acetate, butyrate, formate and salicylate because of the shortage of amyl alcohol was reported.

Citral—Replacement cost, based on the rising prices for lemongrass oil, was said not properly reflected in the current quotations on citral.

Coumarin — Dealers reported the article in very short supply.

Linalool—The sharply higher cost of raw material keeps this article upward in tendency.

Maine Toiletries Tax Referred to Referendum

The legislature of the State of Maine has passed, and the Governor has signed, a bill calling for a 5 percent tax on perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, and which also provides that it must be approved by a referendum of voters at the general election next month before becoming effective.

A provision of the bill makes it applicable to the sale on such products to barber shops, beauty parlors or similar establishments, where the articles are not for resale, but are used in the operation of the establishment.

Universal Labs New Plant To Be Ready in October

The cosmetic plant being built at East Orange, N. J., by the Universal Laboratories, New York, will be completed early in October and will replace the company's present plant at Long Island City, N. Y.

McKelvy Promotes Carman

John Carman, formerly assistant to the president of Alfred D. McKelvy Company, toiletries manufacturer, New York, has been appointed sales promotion manager.

Trade Briefs

Gibson-Leonard, Inc., has been organized in New York to deal in cosmetics.

J. Palazzolo Sons, Inc., has been formed in New York to deal in cosmetics, perfumes, bleaches and soaps.

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Petrolite Corp. Offers Patents for Sale, Lease

OPD Washington Bureau

The Petrolite Corporation, Webster Groves, Mo., has placed 408 patents on the Register of Patents for Licensing or Sale maintained by the Patent Office, the Department of Commerce has announced.

Patents listed by the corporation include 362 relating to the chemical treatment of petroleum oils and 82 on the electrical dehydration of desalting of oils. By this action the Petrolite Corporation has given public notice that the patents are available for use by other firms or individuals on license terms to be arranged.

Information concerning the patents listed is obtainable from the corporation.

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U.S. Revenue Returns Show Decrease

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for June, 1946, compared with June, 1945, were as follows:—

	June 1946	June 1945
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$364,873.35	$498,401.60
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	120,482,528.84	101,126,798.91
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	15,129,631.16	19,625,830.05
Gasoline	39,037,273.12	35,026,904.00
Lubricating oils	6,259,069.05	13,536,750.96
Narcotics, including special taxes	189,636.45	219,222.15
Oleomargarin special taxes	685,169.76	729,574.98
Totals	3,501,859,661.81	4,641,148,107.70

Navy Releases Last Of Seized Refineries

OPD Washington Bureau

The Navy has released the refinery of the Gulf Oil Company at Toledo, Ohio, which was the last of forty-nine refineries and four pipelines under Navy control since their seizure last October 5 by order of President Truman.

Canadian Celanese Elects Palmer Vice-President

Charles W. Palmer, a vice-president of Canadian Celanese, Ltd., since 1930, and a member of the board of directors since 1938, has been elected executive vice-president, and a member of the finance and executive committee. William McC. Cameron has resigned as vice-president of the company, but will continue as a director and member of the finance and executive committee. William Ashworth has been named vice-president in charge of sales.

Britain Salvaging Invasion Pipeline

Salvage operations have started on the 450-mile pipeline used to carry gasoline across the English Channel from England to France during the 1944 invasion. A Southampton firm, that is directing operations for the Ministry of Supply, hopes to recover all the piping which runs from Dunge Ness to Boulogne, and from Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Cherbourg.

Richfield Oil Names Hance Oregon Manager

W. F. Hance, who has been special representative of the Richfield Oil Corporation with headquarters at San Francisco, has been named manager for the company in Oregon and Southwestern Idaho, with headquarters in Portland. Mr. Hance, who has been connected with Richfield since 1927, replaces H. T. Hutchinson, who has been named manager of the central and northern California and Nevada district, with headquarters in San Francisco.

Howie Returns to Illinois Oil & Gas Association

John D. Howie, executive secretary of the Illinois Oil & Gas Association, has returned from service overseas and has resumed his duties with that organization. He formerly was associated with the Carter Oil Company.

Campbell Osborn in Tokyo

Campbell Osborn, formerly assistant to the president of what is now the Continental Oil Company and during the war an executive officer of the War Production Board, is in Tokyo to take charge of the chemical and petroleum industries of Japan in General Douglas MacArthur's organization.

Trade Briefs

Transwestern Oil Company's merger into Sunray Oil Corporation, has become effective.

Edward M. Howard has been named district engineer for the Asphalt Institute in the territory comprising six New England States.

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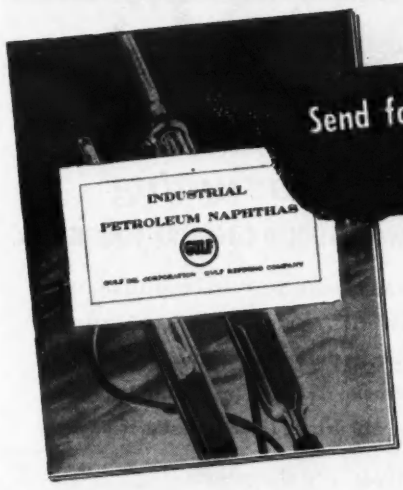

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices for various petroleum products continued to climb in most sections of the country last week in reflection of the increased postings for crude oil at virtually all wells. Another strengthening factor was the widespread belief that there was little possibility of price controls being restored to petroleum and its products.

Among the advances noted were quotations on various solvents and diluents which were moved up one-half to one cent per gallon, more or less on a nation-wide basis. The new figures on these products continued to show buoyancy on the new levels and there was some possibility that further advances would be made.

It was the Office of Price Administration itself that indicated the unlikelihood of price controls being restored to petroleum. If the price increases in a free market are only moderate, the OPA indicated it would take no action. If prices soar, however, OPA will immediately recommend restoration of controls to the new Price Decontrol Board.

Another development in the market for refined products during the week was the unconfirmed report that some companies may discontinue production of toluol and xylol because they are now operating at a loss due to the high costs of crude oil and refining.

Crude oil production averaged 4,892,000 barrels daily during the week ended August 3, a decline of 38,450 from the previous week. Texas accounted for most of the week's decline by dropping 31,300 barrels to 2,196,250. Kansas declined 6,300 barrels to 264,150 and Oklahoma, with an output of 381,100, dropped 2,550. The Rocky Mountain area was off 850 barrels to 169,200.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refineries, tankcars, ½c.-1c. per gal.
mineral spirits, at refineries, tankcars, ½c.-1c. ger gal.
naphtha, cleaners', V.M.&P., at refineries, tankcars, ½c.-1c. per gal.
Solvent, rubber, stoddard, at refineries, tankcars, ½c.-1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Petroleum Chemicals

Methylethyl Ketone — The backlog of orders continued to mount and demand increased during the week. The shortage of supplies became more acute and few offerings were reported. No price change was recorded.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—Similar to methylethyl ketone, stocks of this petroleum derivative were being constantly depleted by heavy ordering on the part of the Navy and other consumers. Manufacturers of synthetic resins were active in the market. No price changes were reported.

Toluol — Offerings were few and stocks scarce. There was a possibility that certain producers would discontinue output because of the high cost of crude and refining.

Xylol—Similar to toluol, the possibility of some producers halting output was strong last week.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Unlike other solvents there were no reported changes in these products last week. Deliveries were well maintained.

Cleaners' Naptha—Coincident with increased prices throughout the country, suppliers of this material in the East raised the price ½c per gallon last week to a level of 11½c.

Lacquer Diluent—This material was quoted at 12c per gallon for tankcars, an increase of ½c, on the East Coast.

Mineral Spirits—The East Coast price was up ½c to 10½c last week.

Rubber Solvent—Quoted at 11½c per gallon, a ½c raise.

Stoddard Solvent—Increased ½c per gallon at the East Coast to a level of 10½c.

V. M. & P. Naptha—Offerings were made at 11½c per gallon at the East Coast.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago.—The markup in prices on these materials became general last week. Demand remained strong despite the increases. Supplies of certain materials were small.

Aromatic Solvents—The price was a nominal one because of few offerings and short supply.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Quoted 1c. per gallon higher at 8½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—Increase of 1c. per gallon the week before last was consolidated last week, with offerings made at 7⅝c. per gallon.

Mineral Spirits—Offered at 7½c. per gallon.

Stoddard Solvent — Demand fair, with the quoted price at 7½c. per gallon.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Offered at 88½c. per gallon.

Los Angeles—Inquiry for all petroleum solvents continued good last week, with liberal offerings keeping the market active. At least one Southern California Company advanced quotations 1c. per gallon for all solvents.

Lighter Fractions

Butane — Call from manufacturers of synthetic rubber and other process users remained at a high level during the past week, while refiners of high-octane aviation gasoline also were in the market for large quantities. Prices were steady.

Heptane — Little activity was reported in the market. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Hexane — Little interest displayed in small lots only. Prices steady.

Pentanes—There was little buying interest during the period under review. Offerings were at previous levels.

Propane—Demand remained fairly active during the week. Movement into consuming channels was steady and in fairly large-sized lots. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Generally firm to strong market tone was reported in this market as buyers continued to place inquiries in suppliers' hands, and orders showed an inclination to hold up.

Butane—Buying good, prices holding.

Heptane—Call brisk, without quotation change.

Hexane—Inquiry active, market stiff.

Octanes—Interest at good levels, quotations steady.

Pentanes—Orders fairly good, prices holding.

Propane—Active interest, no price change.

Los Angeles—Market tone firm. Propane and butane continued to be in good demand. Supplies in this area were sizable. One firm advanced the price on all liquefied gases by 1c. per gallon.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—No markup in prices was reported last week, although this material was feeling the buoyancy exhibited in other petroleum products. The 170-175 melting point material was offered at 14c. per pound for the black, 15½c. for the amber and 26c. for the white, in quantities of less than 5,000 pounds, f.o.b. Group 3. The 190-195 was 2c. per pound higher for the amber and black and 4c. for the white.

Paraffin—Crude and refined grades were still in good demand last week, with offerings small due to a shortage of supplies. Prices were firm for all grades.

Petrolatums—The advances reported in last week's issue became general last week. The market was firm at the new figures.

White Mineral Oils—Buying interest was well maintained during the period under review. No changes in prices were reported.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles—Market tone firm. Prowas reported good. The buyers reported sellers taking a stiff position in quoting materials. Inquiry was on a generally extensive basis.

Paraffin — Orders good, no price change.

Petrolatums — Inquiry active, market firm.

White Mineral Oils—Feeling strong quotations unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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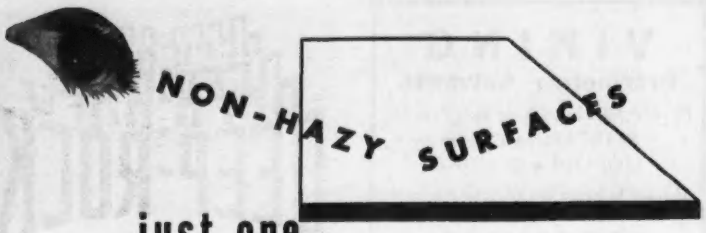

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Brand Name	Indopol L-10	Indopol H-100	Indopol H-300
Mean molecular weight	330	780	940
Viscosity S.U. seconds			
at 100°F.	114	—	—
at 210°F.	40.6	942	3330
Specific gravity 60°/60°F.	.831	.881	.894
Refractive Index (20/d)	1.4655	1.4918	1.4959
Color, N.P.A.	2	2	3
Pour point (ASTM)°F.	−65	+20	+35
Weight, lbs./U.S. gallon	6.92	7.34	7.44

Intermediate grades are also available.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Primary developments in the market for paint raw materials last week concerned governmental action in regard to carbon black, shellac, metallic lead, and dibutyl phthalate and sebacate, and indications that the government might consider granting an increased price for casein.

In regard to carbon black, the Office of Price Administration lifted Price controls, effective August 2, on the ordinary channel blacks. Most producers immediately raised their prices to reflect the higher cost of natural gas.

The OPA also announced the revocation of existing dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for unbleached shellac and established new formula ceilings. Effective August 6, the new prices, based on landed costs, plus either the dollar-and-cents markup or 75 percent of the percentage markup charged by a seller on his last sale before March 31, were substantially above the former ceilings.

The Metal Reserves Corporation reported that it was negotiating for purchase of 7,500 tons of lead monthly from Chile at a price of nine and one-half cents per pound.

In another OPA action, authority was granted for a general increase in prices on dibutyl phthalate and sebacate for the period from August 10 to September 9, in accordance with the sliding scale established by the trade.

Asserting that production of casein during the remainder of 1946 will not meet more than 20 percent of domestic requirements, domestic processors and importers last week called for an increased price in a meeting with the Civilian Production Administration. CPA officials said they would present the recommendation to the OPA.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The tight supply situation of the lead market was given a lift last week with the announcement by the Metal Reserves Corporation that negotiations were near conclusion for the purchase of 7,500 tons of lead monthly from Chile for the third quarter period. Purchase price for the imported material was made at 9½c. per pound. This compared with a price of 7.80c. per pound for second quarter purchases. From the zinc side of the market business continued uneventful, with the sellers quoting a ceiling price of 8¼c. Production has been retarted by the low price.

Pigments

Market activity was unabated, but the lack of material continued to curtail production. The small amount of pig lead available to the manufacturers fell far short of the supply necessary to meet demands. Unusually high bidding in certain foreign stocks which may have eased the American shortage. American buyers could not offer serious competitive bidding because of ceiling restrictions.

Litharge — An active interest was shown, but stocks were limited due to lack of raw materials.

Lithopone — Buying interest in the market was not retarded by the OPA authorized increase of 15c. per 100 pounds, but production limitations resulted in few available stocks.

Orange mineral—Continued demand found producers unable to meet the needs of the consumers because of a restricted pig lead supply.

Red Lead—Demand in this market far exceeded the available supply, causing the market to become increasingly tight.

Blue Lead — Demand continued good, with few or no stocks available.

White Lead — Producers continued to ration supplies.

Zinc Oxides—An active market was slowed by further shrinkage in the available supply.

Zinc Sulphides — Upward revision in OPA price ceilings was adopted throughout the trade.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Black, carbon, channel, ½c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, 2c. per lb.
sebacate, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.4	147.4	145.9	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fillers and Extenders

Asphaltum—There was little change in the market for this material during the period under review. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Barytes—Market was fairly active with offerings at previous level and prices unchanged. A total of 2,225 tins was imported into the United States during the week.

Blanc Fixe—Little change noted in the market situation. Consumers were interested in small lots and offerings were at previous levels. Prices were steady.

Chalk—Movement was fairly substantial during the week. Demand was fairly active and prices were steady. Imports during the week totaled 200 bags of crude chalk and 250 bags of precipitated.

Graphite—Little change reported in either offerings or demand. Prices were firm. Imports during the week amounted to 3,415 bags.

Pumice—Little of new interest. Demand small. Prices firm. Powdered pumice stone imports totaled 6,599 bags, and lump totaled 384 bags.

Talc—Demand was well maintained during the week and offerings were normal. It was reported that imports totaled 1,550 bags.

Lacquer Materials

Production was limited by the lack of raw materials. High bids from Russia in the foreign castor oil market diverted stocks sorely needed by American producers.

Dibutyl Pthalate—The OPA authorized a general increase for the period from August 10 to September 9 in accordance with the sliding scale established for the trade. Quotations at the end of the week were 2c. per pound higher, as follows:—five gallons, cans, works, 29.6c. per pound; one gallon, cans, works, 31.6c. per pound; drums, carlots, works, 20c. to 25.1c. per pound; less carlots, works, 20½c. to 25.6c. per pound; tanks, works, 19c. to 24.1c. per pound.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Little if any of this product was being produced due to strikes in raw material industries and the lack of supplies from foreign sources. Quotations at week's end were:—drums, carlots, works, 55.7c. per pound; less carlots, works, 56.2c. per pound, and tanks, works, 54.7c. per pound.

Driers and Flatteners

Resinates—Activity in this market continued very slow with production lags seriously affecting already de-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: June

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in June, 1946, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $66,065,330. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1945 and 1944, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1946—June	$66,065,330	$35,769,366	$23,653,045	$17,649,010	$6,004,035	$6,642,919
Total, 6 mos..	386,755,508	216,282,267	130,750,922	97,666,360	33,354,560	39,522,324
1945—June	58,367,736	26,011,526	26,254,682	20,548,148	5,706,534	6,101,528
Total, 6 mos..	310,084,532	149,555,079	129,857,534	96,625,687	33,231,847	30,671,919
1944—June	58,970,037	29,347,584	23,616,624	17,647,593	5,969,031	5,509,249
Total, 6 mos..	280,472,015	135,211,606	118,330,905	87,758,922	30,571,983	26,929,504

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—8-12-1946 73

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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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VENETIAN REDS, OCHRES

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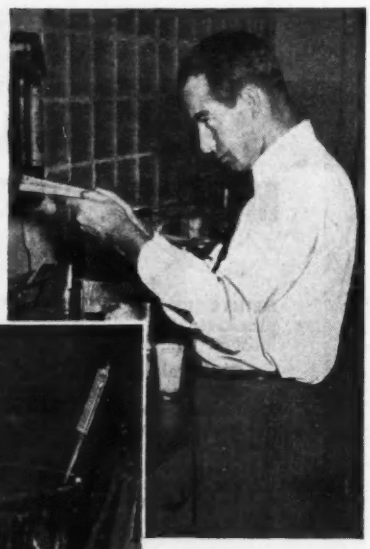

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Stearates
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. of Aluminum · Calcium · Lead · Zinc

Paint Products Exports January-April

Exports of paint products from the United States, according to the Bureau of Census, for the period of January-April, 1946, and January-April, 1945, follow:—

Item.	Unit.	1946 January-April Quantity.	1946 January-April Value.	1945 January-April Quantity.	1945 January-April Value.
Ready-mixed paints	gal.	1,626,000	$3,342,000	892,000	$1,873,000
Varnishes	gal.	317,000	596,000	149,000	281,000
Lacquers, pigmented	gal.	330,000	855,000	121,000	342,000
Lacquers, clear	gal.	112,000	234,000	42,000	100,000
Thinners	gal.	367,000	370,000	175,000	185,000
Bituminous paints	lb.	.....	432,000	.....	234,000
White lead in oil	lb.	301,000	35,000	377,000	38,000
Paste and semi-paste colors in oil	lb.	1,470,000	288,000	1,100,000	214,000
Water paints, dry	lb.	2,580,000	259,000	1,221,000	101,000
Emulsion paints	gal.	55,000	91,000	42,000	47,000
Water paints, paste	gal.	52,000	69,000	24,000	34,000
Totals			$6,571,000		$3,449,000

pleted stocks. There were no price changes.

Napthenates—Stocks sufficient to meet the demand, and prompt shipments available made this market particularly active last week.

Stearates—Renewal of the OPA controls rolled back the prices to the June 30th level. Some producers are filling orders on open invoices pending the OPA decision concerning their petitions for relief. The lack of fatty acids has necessitated the suspension of some production.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Following the suspension of price ceilings on ordinary grades of carbon black by the OPA, leading producers announced an increase of ½c. per pound on all grades of ordinary black made by the channel process. New quotation for the compressed, beads, in carload lots at the works was 5½c. per pound in bulk and 5¾c. in bags. The regular uncompressed material in carlots was offered at 6½c. per pound.

Chrome Colors—The market was very firm at the higher quotations reported in last week's issue. The increased prices came as a result of a revision granted by the OPA. Demand remained constant during the period under review.

Spanish Red Oxide—No further developments of interest were reported since principal suppliers raised the price two weeks ago. Demand was fair.

Ultramarine Blue — Few changes noted. Demand at previous levels and prices well maintained.

Umber—Imports of umber earth into the United States during the past week totaled 938 bags.

Varnish Gums

Shellac—The OPA announced the revocation of existing dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for unbleached shellac, and established new formula ceilings under the Maximum Import Price Regulation. Effective August 6, the new prices, based on landed costs, plus either the dollar-and-cent mark-up, or 75% of the percentage mark-up, charged by the seller on his last sale before March 31, was substantially above the former ceilings.

A total of 950 bags of shellac was imported into the United States during the week.

Copal—Clarification of the Belgian Government's action on the high Congo export tax was not forthcoming last week. There was slight activity in the market, and prices were not affected. Import totals increased somewhat when 9,014 bags landed in the United States.

Elemi—Stocks available on the market last week were small, and prices continued at the previous listings.

Kauri—Demand remained inactive with prices unchanged.

Naval Stores

Trading in the market underwent a mild increase last week after clarification of the OPA ruling on agricultural products rolled the prices back to the June 30th level. All items used in industrial processes were under price control.

Rosin—Limited supplies continued to curtail bidding, but indications were that the situation would gradually ease. There has been a steady increase in the amount of rosin being imported and, during the January-April, 1946, period, the total was more than two and one-half times greater than during the first four months of 1945. It amounted to 374,614 and 142,481 hundredweight, respectively. In a four-month period of 1938, imports of rosin totaled 439,399 hundredweight just 65,377 hundredweight above the January-April 1946 total. Certain lower grades of rosin are being diverted to new manufacturing processes.

Current rosin prices on the New York market were as follows: All grades are listed at prices per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, F.O.B. shipping point — B,$6.255; D,$6.325; E,$6.855; F,$6.955; G.$6.995; H,$7.015; I,$7.015; K,$7.055; M,$7.075; N,$7.235; WG,$7.485; WW,$7.755; X,$7.755.

Savannah, Aug. 9.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06
WW	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
X	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	38	582	159	...	1,384
Shipments	553	635	...	...	...
Stocks	9,696	9,643	9,802	9,939	11,323

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MANGANESE NAPHTHENATE

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Chicago, August 9.—The rosin market was still unsettled, with the government price policy apparently still awaiting definition. Meanwhile sellers were declining to quote, and the market remained on a moderate basis at prices theoretically unchanged from a month ago.

Turpentine—The reverting of prices to the June 30th level stalled the market with available stocks being held until the OPA eases existing ceilings. The Savannah trading was limited by static prices.

United Kingdom imports of turpentine increased to 20,376 hundredweight (112 pounds) in January-April, 1946, from 10 hundredweight in the like period of 1945, according to official British customs statistics.

Savannah, Aug. 9.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	83½	...	...	...	619
Tuesday ..	83½	...	133	291	461
Wednesday	83½	...	...	176	285
Thursday .	83½	...	...	...	285
Friday ...	83½	...	287	193	379

Chicago, August 9.—Turpentine was quiet, with prices still unsettled, and awaited declaration of a price policy by the government. Sellers were unwilling to quote definite prices, despite the fact that buyers were trying hard to obtain material.

Synthetic Resins

The OPA suspended price controls on resins in the form of monomers, polymers, copolymers of vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, vinyl butyral, vinylidene, chlorine and styrene, as well as plastic materials containing at least 50 percent of the above resins in the form of sheets rods, tubes and compounds for molding and extrusion before fabrication.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Stocks available on the market continued small, but reported sailings from Buenos Aires promised possible relief in the near future. During the past week 12,945 bags of imported casein arrived in American ports.

Glues—Stocks of hide and bone glues continued small with the demand remaining fairly active. Prices remained at previous levels.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: June

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for June, 1946, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials, as compared with those for June, 1945:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	1,682,514	$111,106

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	4,727,048	$370,780
casein-bound	377,076	21,263
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*193,277	243,749
Dry-powder form	819,024	72,703
glue-bound	223,605	10,398

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	1,278,758	$57,245
Coldwater	896,967	38,442

Sales of these products for June, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

	June 1946	June 1945
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,682,514	710,881
value.	$111,106	$49,656
Coldwater paints.value.	$719,649	$627,449
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,176,725	3,347,302
value.	$95,687	$170,435

Lacquer Sales for Second Quarter 1946

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer, bases and dopes, and thinners by 153 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the second quarter of 1946, and a comparison with those for the corresponding quarter of 1945, were as follows:—

	1946	1945
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	4,425,130	4,090,580
Value	$7,083,359	$6,446,433
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	4,683,229	3,530,996
Value	$11,042,154	$7,912,913
Lacquer bases and dopes—		
Gallons	956,421	1,062,553
Value	$1,223,262	$1,492,260
Lacquer thinners—		
Gallons	7,264,016	6,345,994
Value	$6,760,974	$6,056,216
Totals—		
Gallons	17,328,806	15,030,134
Value	$26,109,749	$21,907,822

O.C.C.A. Re-elects Keenan

The Oil and Colour Chemists Association at its 1946 annual general meeting in Birmingham, England, unanimously re-elected as its president Dr. H. W. Keenan, who had represented the association in the United States on the occasion of the completion of its working alliance with the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. The two-year rule was suspended to give him a third term.

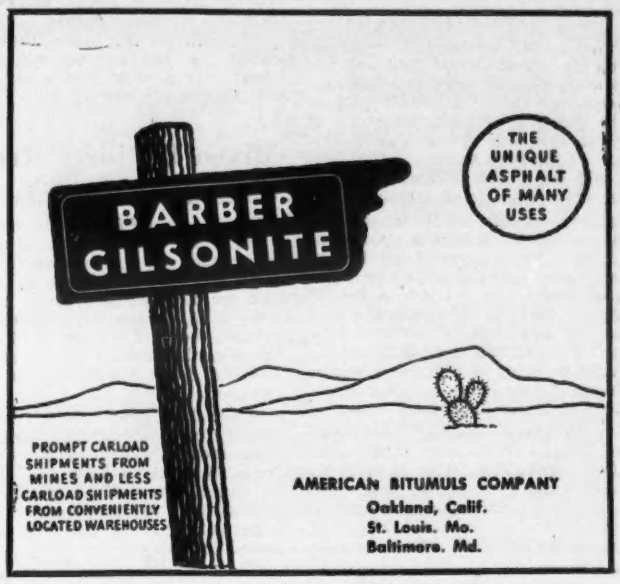
Other officers elected by the association are:—Vice-presidents, N. A. Bennett, J. Crombie, C. A. F. Hastilow, C. A. Klein, and W. G. Wade; honorary secretary, A. J. Gibson; honorary treasurer, G. W. Read-Baker; honorary research and development officer, S. G. Tinsley; honorary editor, Dr. R. F. Bowles; new members of the council, E. J. Bond, F. Fancutt, H. Gosling, D. H. Hewitt, G. F. Holdcroft, and H. A. Idle.

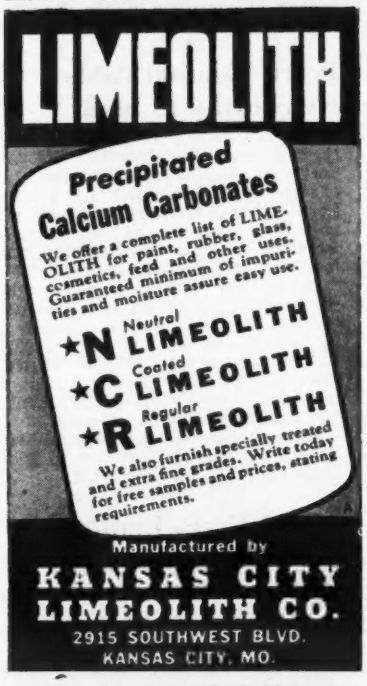
Trade Briefs

Arrow Products Corporation, Baltimore, has been organized for the manufacture of paint removers. Harry Waller is president of the new concern.

Talc, pyrophyllite, and soapstone production in California during 1945 amounted to 65,202 net tons, valued at $922,682; compared with 64,041 tons, worth $824,052 in 1944.

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, has acquired the Orange Screen Company, Maplewood, N. J. The company manufacturers aluminum storm windows and screen sashes.

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Precipitated Calcium Carbonates
We offer a complete list of LIMEOLITH for paint, rubber, glass, cosmetics, feed and other uses. Guaranteed minimum of impurities and moisture assure easy use.
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We also furnish specially treated and extra fine grades. Write today for free samples and prices, stating requirements.
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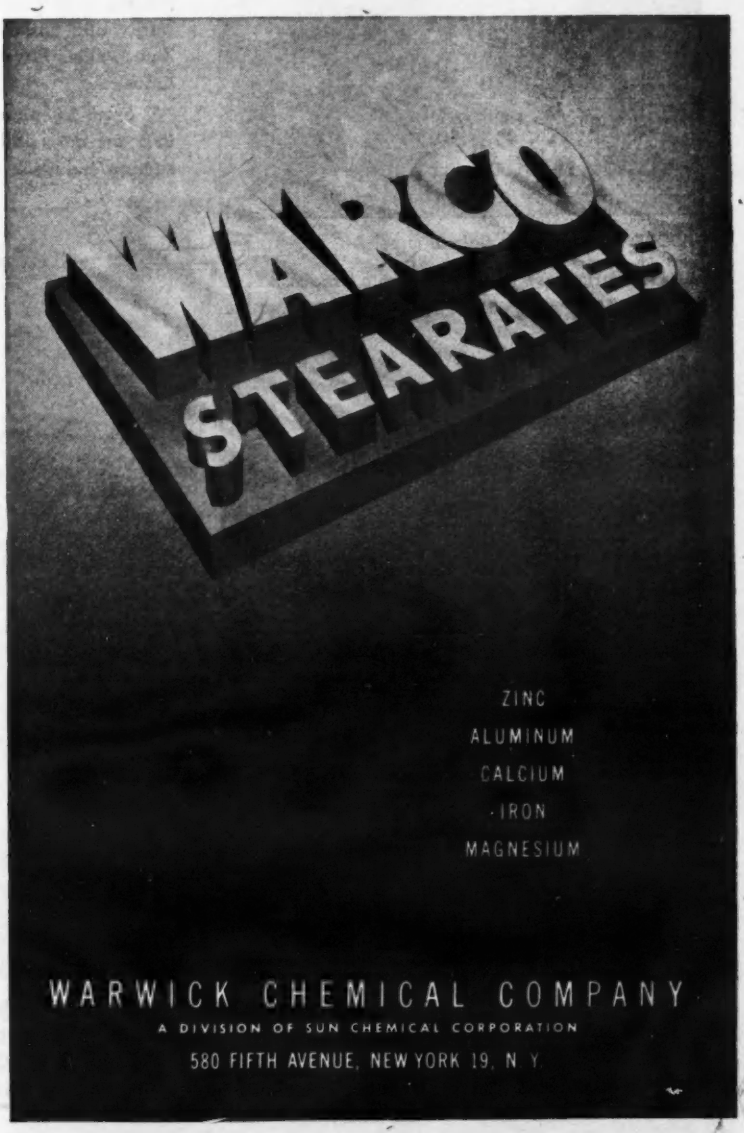
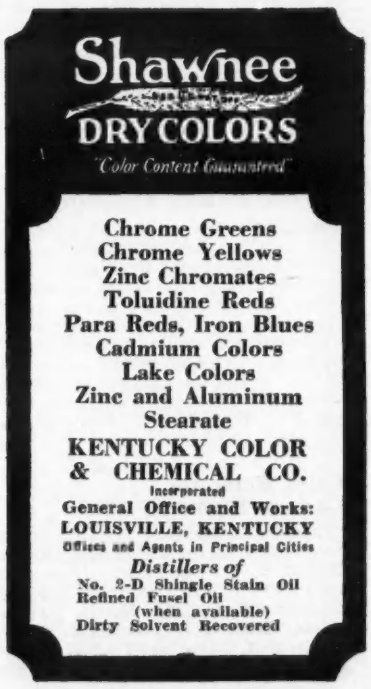




Casein Ceiling Removal Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

United States production of casein during the remainder of 1946 will not meet more than 20 percent of domestic requirements for 25,000,000 pounds of the dairy byproduct, members of the Casein Producers and Casein Importers Industry Advisory Committees told the Civilian Production Administration at a joint meeting.

Industry leaders said that an attempt to import 20,000,000 pounds of casein was being stymied by United States price controls, which are pegged below the market prices of countries, such as Argentina, where casein is available. Describing the present price of 33c. per pound as inadequate to bring out more domestic production, committee members recommended removal of price controls.

Two to three million pounds of casein would reach industrial users within fourteen days if price controls were dropped, the committees said. CPA officials agreed to present the recommendations to the Office of Price Administration. The current casein shortage was blamed on a backlog of orders piled up during the war when casein production dropped because skimmed milk was being used to make powdered milk.

Within the last year the use of casein by the rubber industry has risen from zero to a monthly rate of 200,000 pounds.

Mixed Fertilizer Retail Ceiling Prices Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum prices for sales of superphosphate and of mixed fertilizers by fertilizer manufacturers to farmers and to dealers have been increased from 6 to 11 percent to reflect the increased cost of superphosphate and the recent freight rate increases, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Under this action, effective August 9, mixed fertilizer ceilings will reflect superphosphate cost increases ranging from 65 cents to $1.30 per ton, plus the additional cost of freight. Retail prices will be increased on bagged superphosphate $1 per ton plus the added freight.

Tallow, Grease Inventory Rules Still in Effect

A warning to distributors and producers of inedible tallows and greases that WFO-57 controlling the level of inventories for these materials is still in effect was issued August 9 by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Reports reaching Washington were to the effect that the trade was under the impression that because these products, being by-products of livestock, were free of government control as a result of the new price control law. The department emphasizes that the price control act has no effect on its war food order other than in specific instances.

Glyoxal Production Nears Commercial Stage

Commercial production of glyoxal (ethanedial), described as the simplest dialdehyde, in the form of 30-percent solution, will be under way shortly at the new plant of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation at South Charleston, W. Va. This dialdehyde solution will be marketed in drums and tankcars. The price, the company says, will be settled down by about September 1 at 17 cents per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. South Charleston.

A technical information sheet on glyoxal, outlining various reactions and applications, may be obtained from the five chemicals division of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, 30 East Forty-second street, New York 17. Limited quantities of the solution are available for experimental use and a sample may be got at request from the division or the nearest district sales office.

Fats, Oils Quotas Modification Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Modification of WFO 42b to provide greater protection for small users of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap was recommended August 9 by the Patman small business investigating committee of the house. Among the changes proposed were the following:—

1. In the computation of base periods usage of fats and oils, firms should be given the alternative of using 1940-41 or 1944-45, whichever is the most advantageous.

2. Percentage quotas should be reduced to all manufacturers in an amount sufficient to produce a quantity of fats and oils as a bonus to make available to each applicant, not exceeding 60,000 pounds per quarter, in addition to his quarterly quota.

3. All exempt uses should be included in current use computations and all other uses should be controlled on a basis equal to that applicable to that used in the manufacture of soap.

The Department of Agriculture should immediately amend WFO 42b so as to permit the distribution of coconut and other imported oils to all applicants who use fats and oils for soap manufacturing during the base period, and this should be done in proportion to their use of all fats and oils during that period.

Ferro Enamel Adds Kenworthy to Staff

Orville O. Kenworthy, recently discharged from the Chemical Warfare Service, has been added to the staff of the color division of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, and will engage in research and development work in inorganic coloring materials for glass, pottery and plastics.

During the war, Mr. Kenworthy served as liaison officer with the Australian Chemical Defense Board in Melbourne and as chief of the Australian section of the Far Eastern Chemical Warfare Technical Unit at the Australian Field Experimental Station, Prosperine.

Before entering the service, Mr. Kenworthy was associated with B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., New York.

Alkyd Resin Emulsion Specification Drafted

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Bureau of Standards has issued a second draft of a proposed government specification for alkyd resin emulsion, exterior paste, tints and white. The first draft was dated January 25. Suggestions and criticisms of the proposed specification must be received by E. F. Hickson, chairman of the technical committee on paints and varnishes of the Federal Specification Board, Washington, not later than August 31.

Detroit Production Club Elects Peters President

Rolland Peters of the Ditzler Color Company has been elected president of the Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club. Mr. Peters, who succeeds Clare R. Nelson, was formerly vice-president. Other officers elected were George Moule, Rinshed-Mason Company, vice-president; John S. Ayres, of the Cook Paint & Varnish Company, treasurer, and J. H. Colbeck, of Wyandotte Paint Products, secretary.

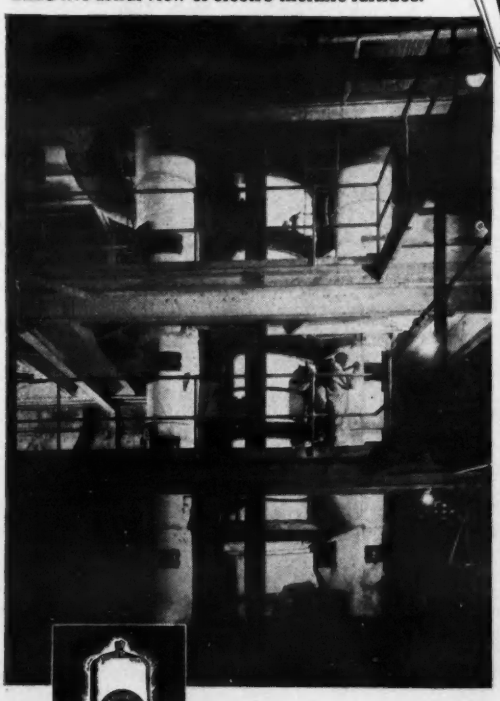
Calco Relocates Chicago Pigments Office

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has relocated its Chicago branch office of their pigment department to 228 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. Gerald J. Boyer, Kenneth A. Coate and Paul J. Cuenot will make their offices at this address.

ST. JOE *Lead-Free* ZINC OXIDE

ABOVE: *A stope in the Balmat mine.*

BELOW: *Partial view of electro-thermic furnace.*



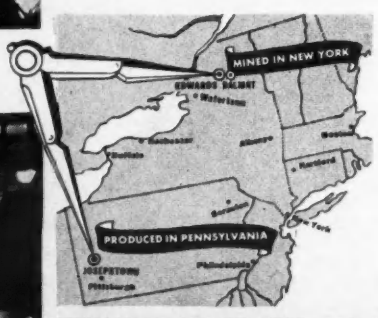
Controlled QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY from ORE to OXIDE

The ore from which St. Joe Zinc Oxides are produced originates in the northern part of New York where the St. Joseph Lead Company owns and operates zinc mines at Edwards and Balmat, St. Lawrence County.

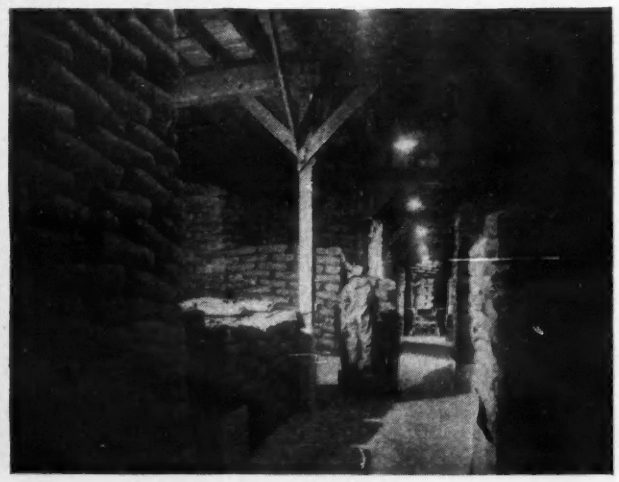
After mining and milling, the zinc concentrates are shipped to the Company's smelter at Josephtown, Pa., where St. Joe Zinc Oxide is produced by a patented electro-thermic process—exclusive with the St. Joseph Lead Company.

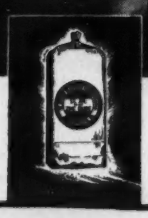
This unity of control in production from ore to oxide is largely responsible for the product's exceptionally high purity and uniformity, and explains why St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides have become justly famous in the consuming industries.

From Josephtown, Pa. the finished zinc oxides, packed in paper bags and wooden barrels, are shipped to all consuming industries in the country—Josephtown being centrally located, geographically, as far as the major consumption of Zinc Oxide is concerned. In addition, stocks of St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides are warehoused in the principal cities of the United States.



BELOW: *Section of our Zinc Oxide storage warehouse.*





ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

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PLANT AND LABORATORY: JOSEPHTOWN, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Explosives Handling Discussed in Circular

The effective explosives-handling practices employed at the properties of a large Western mining company are cited in a publication just released by the Bureau of Mines as worthy of study in preventing severe and costly explosives accidents at other mines.

Prepared by Edward F. Courtney and John A. Johnson, bureau engineers stationed at Butte, Mont., the publication reviews the efficient safety practices observed during each phase of the blasting cycle at the mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Butte.

Topics discussed include transportation and storage of explosives, methods of drilling rounds, preparation of primers used in blasting, electric blasting, and safe handling of misfired shots. A copy of the company safety rules pertaining to the transportation, handling, and use of explosives also is presented in the publication.

A free copy of the publication, Information Circular 7356, "Explosives-Handling Practices at the Mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Butte, Mont.," may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Maple Flooring Assn. Plans Finish Standards

New specifications for heavy duty and gymnasium finishes for hardwood floors have been released by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association. The new specifications replace those covering finishes for maple, beech and birch floors allowed to lapse because of shortages of materials during the war and now become the bases of examination of such products by the official laboratory, Foster D. Snell, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and approval by the association.

On the basis of the new specifications, which are modified from the old, a new list of approved products will be issued January 1, 1947, showing those approved on the basis of new examinations completed before that date.

Copies of the new specifications which embody several changes from former editions, together with form for submission of products for examination can be obtained from the official laboratory, Foster D. Snell, Inc., 305 Washington Street, Brooklyn 1, New York, or from the Association, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois.

Barium Chemicals Output 1943-45

Statistics on barite, witherite, and barium chemical industries in the United States during 1943-45, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, follow:—

	Tons		
	1943	1944	1945
Barite—			
Crude (primary)—			
Produced	429,298	515,136	692,330
Sold or used by producers	420,343	518,617	696,062
Imports for consumption	.....	67,888	56,894
Apparent new supply[1]	420,343	586,505	752,956
Ground (and crushed)—			
Sold by producers[2]	208,252	344,757	468,969
Imports for consumption	.....	11,964	1
Witherite—			
Imports for consumption	448	.....	806
Barium chemicals—			
Sold by producers..	[3]78,323	[3]73,591	69,070
Imports for consumption	212	95	35
Lithopone—			
Sold or used by producers[4]	135,723	142,905	136,161
Exports of lithopone	17,320	11,551	11,576

[1] Barite sold or used by producers plus imports.
[2] Although all barite is crushed before use in chemicals, barite used in chemicals is not included in the 1945 total. In 1944 and prior years small quantities of crushed barite used by chemical producers are included.
[3] Revised figures.
[4] Exclusive of cadmium lithopone.

Aluminum Metal Recovery From Waste Developed

OPD Washington Bureau

Methods for recovering aluminum metal and alumina from industrial waste have been developed, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines. This investigation, an extension of an integrated program for producing cell-grade alumina from low and marginal-grade domestic ores, was undertaken early in World War II at a time when aluminum demands were increasing and enemy action was imperiling imports of foreign bauxite, the major source of our aluminum.

Lithopone Output Data Reported for 1944-45

Lithopone sold or used by producers in 1944-45, according to the Bureau of Mines, follows:—

	Tons	
	1945	1944
Paints, enamels, and lacquers	109,398	108,800
Floor coverings and textiles	15,821	14,746
Rubber	977	729
Other	9,965	18,633
Total	136,161	142,905

Secondary Zinc Yield Showed Gain in 1945

Secondary zinc recovered in 1945 from purchased scrap and residues totaled 360,444 short tons with a value of $61,996,368, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. This total was 4 percent higher than in 1944, when 345,469 tons with a value of $59,420,668 were recovered.

Trade Briefs

Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, has named Arthur G. Wesson comptroller.

Morganite Brush Company, New York, has increased its authorized capital from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Mass & Waldstein, manufacturer of production finishes, Newark, N. J., announces a new lacquer enamel which is said to air dry to prism-like formations.

IRON BLUES
Prussian—Chinese
Milori—Bronze
Toning—Potash
UTILITY COLOR COMPANY
377-99 Frelinghuysen Avenue
NEWARK 5, N. J.
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Cable "Utility," Newark, N. J.
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CH₂ —CH—CH₂—CH₂
This very valuable NEW tribasic acid is capable of many uses not possible with any other tribasic acid on the market.
SOME USES FOR THE ACID
For making polymers, plastics, resins and surface finishes, and to modify and to harden polymers of specific types.
SOME USES FOR THE ESTERS
Suggested as plasticizers for rubber, synthetic rubber and plastics.
Literature and Prices Furnished Upon Request.
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66 Dwight St., New Haven 11, Conn.

SUN
Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
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Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

PETROLEUM NAPHTHAS and SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDE BASE OILS
PLASTICIZERS and EXTENDERS for RUBBER and PLASTICS
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WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
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A NEW PIGMENT
99+% Hydrated Ferric Oxide
Brilliant — Very Strong
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LOW AND HIGH OIL ABSORPTION
MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION
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PLYMOUTH
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ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
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ESTABLISHED 1878
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"THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS"
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ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE
Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.
STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Soap Deliveries Off In January-June

Under continued shortages of fats and oils and consequent restrictions by the government on the use of fats in making soaps, manufacturers' deliveries of soap in the United States in the first half of 1946 were less in quantity than in similar periods in 1944 and 1945, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers.

Seventy manufacturers make about 90 percent of the soap produced in the United States. For the first half of 1946, these seventy manufacturers delivered to customers 1,223,968,000 pounds of soap other than liquid at a sales value of $182,057,000, together with 1,915,000 gallons of liquid soap at a sales value of $2,395,000. The total sales reported were $184,452,000.

For sixty-eight of the seventy reporting manufacturers whose figures could be compared, dollar sales in the first half of 1946 were less by 13.9 percent than in the first half of 1945. Sales in dollars for the second quarter of 1946 were less by 2.5 percent than in the first quarter of 1946 and 11.7 percent less than in the second quarter of 1945.

Similarly, total pounds of soaps delivered other than liquid, in the first half of 1946 were less by 21.8 percent than in the first half of 1945. Total pounds of soap delivered in the second quarter of 1946 were less by 2.4 percent than in the first quarter, and less by 20 percent than in the second quarter of 1945.

Trade Briefs

Alconok, Inc., has been formed in New York to deal in soap, soap products, detergents and cleaning products.

Consolidated Cosmetics and **Dana** Perfumes, New York, has named Miss Ruth A. Bolway publicity director. She was formerly with Shulton, Inc.

Bisbee Linseed Oil Company, Philadelphia, has moved its New York office to 261 Broadway. The telephone number, BArclay 7-0551, is unchanged.

Gabriel Lefebure, Belgian government economist, has been appointed an expediter in Belgian Congo business transactions. His office is at the Belgian mission, New York.

Stearine, Tallow Import Rules Eased by India

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce, reports that import licenses will be issued more liberally in India for a limited number of products to facilitate the supply of raw materials to Indian industries and relieve the needs of consumers. Items to be freely licensed include stearine, tallow, vegetable non-essential oils, saccharine, and natural and synthetic essential oils.

Licenses for the commodities will be issued by the Import Controllers at the four principal ports to new as well as established importers on applications supported by definite offers from suppliers.

Soybean Ass'n Program

—Continued from page 7

ern regional research laboratory and member of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Soybean Research at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," Dr. G. E. Hilbert, director.

"Soy Flour—War Usage and Peace Prospects," A. E. Lager, executive secretary of the Soy Flour Association.

"Processing Plans to Improve Soybean Production," C. Kenneth Shuman, director of nutrition of the feed mill division of the Glidden Company, Cleveland.

"Feeding the World with Soya," Dr. H. W. Miller, president of the International Nutrition Laboratory, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Friday, August 30

Morning Session

"The Growing Importance of the Soybean Crop in Our National and Agricultural Economy," Whitney H. Eastman, president of the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

"Soybean Oil—Its Future in Margarine and Related Products," N. B. Betzold, general sales manager of Durkee Famous Foods, Cleveland.

"World Trends in Major Oil Crops and their Effect on Soybean Acreage in the United States," Peter L. Hansen, the Department of Agriculture's bureau of agricultural economics.

Afternoon Session

"What Can We Do to Maintain and Expand the Soybean Industry?" Jasper Giovanna, Decatur Soy Products, Decatur, Ill.

"Soybeans in the UNRRA Program," Donald S. Payne, food technologist, Washington, D. C.

"The Years Ahead for the Soybean Industry," E. G. Strand, agricultural economist for the Department of Agriculture.

"New Developments in Feeding Soybean Oilmeal to Livestock," Dr. J. W. Hayward, director of biological research, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis.

"Detergents and Their Effect on Soybean Oil Markets," speaker to be announced.

"Soy Plastics and Fibers," speaker to be announced.

The principal speaker for the banquet, which will be held Friday evening, has not as yet been chosen. Saturday morning and afternoon will be devoted to a trip to the experimental farm of the Ralston Purina Company at Gray's Summitt, Mo. The annual meeting will be held Saturday evening.

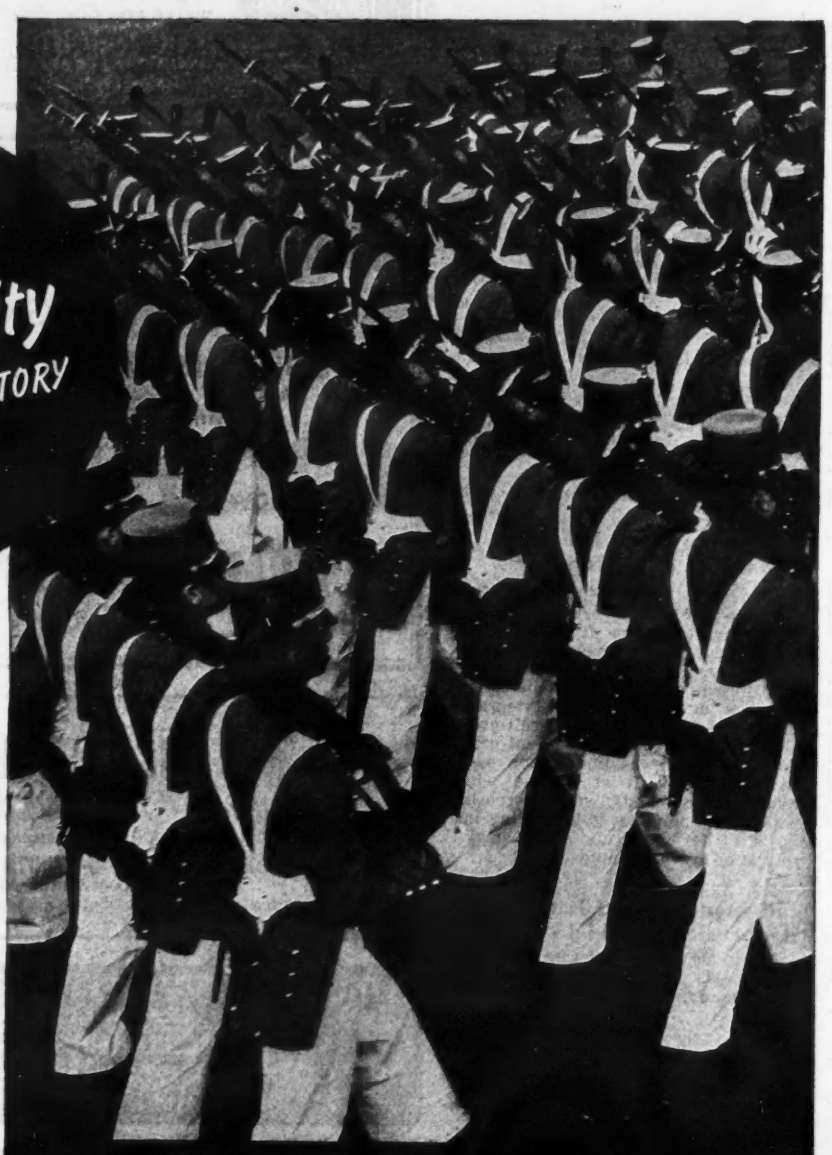
Current Prices

—Continued from page 36

Zinc resinate, fused, 17% Zn, lump, precipitated, over to 6% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½- .18
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.13 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, crystal., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0840- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0865- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0675- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0575- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0600- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0915- —
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Tallate, 8% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09½- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.60 - 2.66
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06½- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works	lb.	.25½- —
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 85%, grd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½- —
white, 98½-99%, grd., bgs., works	lb.	.80 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis	lb.	.42 - —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20
smaller lots, works	lb.	.20 - .21½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials which were branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Aug. 5.



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Chicago: 919 N. Michigan Ave. Boston: Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Factory and Laboratories: Boonton, N. J.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Conditions in the oils and fats market continued in confused state last week. Some business at higher prices for old crude cottonseed and soybean oils for edible use was reported as a result of the decontrolling of prices for this purpose, while all oils and fats remain under price control for industrial uses. Refiners were reported bidding at the increased levels for additional quantities, but offerings were light owing to the scarcity of supplies.

Sales of fair volume were reported in new crop crude soybean oil for October forward delivery at the ceiling prevailing at the time of shipment and if no ceiling, the price to be not less than 15 cents per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Moderate quantities of grease and tallow were sold at ceilings last week. Demand was active for additional lots but sellers withdrew from the market.

An easier tone developed in oilmeals and under increased supplies for immediate shipment and prices declined from $3. to $5. per ton.

OPA denied trade reports that it was contemplating increases in ceiling prices of inedible oils. These reports OPA stated have led sellers to withold their products from the market.

Cotton crop was estimated at 9,290,000 bales as of August 1 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the 1945 production of 9,015,000 bales and the 1935-44 average of 12,553,000 bales. Condition was indicated at 72 percent against 74 percent a year ago and 76 percent the 1935-44 average. The department stated that no estimate of cottonseed products will be made until December. However, if the ratio of lint to cottonseed should be the same as the average during the past five years production would be 3,781,000 tons, according to the department compared with 3,634,000 tons in 1945.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 3⅝c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 3¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cottonseed meal, $5 per ton.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
203.4	198.4	204.1	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Refiners were in the market for old crop crude and sales were reported at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and Valley for immediate shipment. Volume of business was light as offerings were limited. Interest in new crop also was active, with crushers not offering and awaiting the establishment of production costs. Reports from Georgia state that crushers were unanimous for the placing of controls on cottonseed products, especially floor prices on oil, cake and lint, similar to those in former CCC crushing contracts.

Heavy rains in portions of the cotton belt were unfavorable for the crop and only fair progress was reported last week. Cotton is fruiting better in the north and northeast part of the belt and picking has been increased in the southern part of South Carolina. Harvesting was satisfactory in the Rio Grande Valley. Weevils were reported numerous owing to favorable weather conditions for their increase.

Memphis, Aug. 8.—Scattered sales of old crop cottonseed meal were made at $95 per ton, sacked, Mississippi. Cotton crop appears earlier than last year. Some mills anticipate crushing in this section early in September. Frequent showers and hot weather causing rapid growth. Government estimate of cotton crop slightly lower than expected.

Linseed Oil

Conditions in this market were quiet, but firm last week. Demand continued urgent, but was not satisfied. A moderate quantity of oil released by CCC was sold in small drum lots against former orders, by crushers. Producers were unable to offer oil owing to lack of seed. One large plant was scheduled to shut down early this week. Ceilings for raw oil were 16c. per pound in tankcars and tankwagons and 16.80c. in drums, carlots

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Demand for linseed oil continued brisk and crushers were selling limited amounts, bearing in mind that August 20 is coming closer and that some adustments might be made in the industry at this time. There was little free flaxseed in the market, despite liberal receipts, and crushers are not anxious to make large sales at the 15.6c. price that now prevails. It is estimated that mills are operating at 30 to 35 percent of capacity at the moment, but oil and meal shipments would indicate that production is at a higher level. The tankcar shortage is hampering the movement of oil by slow return of tanks.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,040,000	3,920,000
Since Sept. 1.....	289,350,000	240,850,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 7.—Linseed oil continued to move at a slow pace this week. Market remains very tight, with supplies scarce. Oil was quoted at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars, and 14.9c. for drum carlots.

Flaxseed—Demand for flaxseed continued active, with offerings materially reduced last week.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Extremely broad demand for flaxseed was only partially satisfied by modest offerings of seed in the Northwest last week and buyers were avidly following every car to its ultimate destination in hopes of obtaining additional supplies for their own mill. It is estimated that 1,461 cars of seed have been purchased on a "to arrive" basis since June 1, the bulk of this business passing in the past two weeks as buyers offered every inducement to producers to release flaxseed offerings. Prices were firm in the cash division, holding steady at $3.80 or 20c. over the government figure set at $3.60 last year. Crushers are not exceeding price basis in their anxiety for seed, but paying top prices for available supplies, guaranteeing any advance that might become effective before delivery of the seed and even accepting delivery at way stations instead of the terminal markets.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	196,500	78,000	37,540	6,000
Sept. 1.	21,151,900	10,716,500	4,548,740	2,161,000

Buenos Aires, Aug. 9.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Argentine government purchase price is $2.65 per bushel, bags, f.o.b. Buenos Aires. Visible supply was reported unchanged at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, Aug. 9.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, August; Calcutta, £37 nominal, August; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Business was at a standstill last week. Local crushers were out of the market owing to labor troubles. Another local crushing plant has been shut down by strikes which resulted in three plants out of production.

Coconut—Trading was slow, with inquiry was fairly active. Offerings were limited, but business could have been done at ceilings for nearby delivery. Market remains firm.

Oiticica—Paint makers endeavored to place contracts for prompt nearby delivery, but met with little success owing to the scarcity of oil on the spot and for shipment from Brazil. Reports from there stated that supplies were light and were generally sold for European account above ceilings.

Olive—Trading in olive oil continued inactive. Arrivals of 1,880 drums were noted at New York from Spain last week. This oil was in exchange for refined soybean oil and was delivered against prior orders. Additional shipments were due to arrive in a few days and others are afloat. Reports received from Spain indicated that the 5,000 tons quota of olive oil in exchange for soybean oil has been practically covered, though some export licenses would not fulfill because of the scarcity of oil available for export.

Palm—A recent report indicates that the Belgium Congo expects an exportable surplus of palm oil in 1946 of about 106,000 short tons. This compares shipments of 84,800 tons in 1945 and the 5-year 1935-39 average of 73,000 tons. Before the war entire output of the Belgium Congo of palm oil was shipped to Europe, but in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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1946 it is source of supply of palm oil for the United States.

Peanut—Scattered sales of crude oil were reported at 13c per pound, ceiling, tankcars, f. o. b. mills in the Southeast. Inquiry for new crop was fairly active. No basis for new crop oil has ben established.

Soybean—Sales of crude oil were reported at 15c per tankcars, f. o. b. mills for immediate delivery for refiners account. Business of fair volume was reported in new crop crude oil for October forward shipment at the ceiling prevailing at the time of shipment and if no ceiling the minimum price to be 15c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Soybean stocks in all positions on and off farms on July 1, 1946, totaled about 36,500,000 bushels, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics reported. These stocks are smaller than on this date in any of the past three years. Total stocks on July 1 a year ago were 46,400,000 bushels and were only 23,600,000 bushels in 1943.

Tung—Lack of oil on the spot and of offerings for shipment from China continued to hamper business. Demand was active and unsatisfied. Sales for shipment from China were limited to small quantities and were readily taken for prompt and nearby shipment at ceilings.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Moderate sales were reported at ceilings last week. Inquiry was active, but sellers withdrew from the market and preferred to await further developments.

Lard—Trading was light in the local market as available supplies were scanty and generally delivered against former orders. Chicago market was more active, though buying interest was not as keen as a week ago, with the bulk of sales reported for packaged lard. Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat totaled 24,055,867 pounds at the f.o.b. cost of $3,799,009 were made by the Department of Agriculture in June.

Tallow—Trading of fair volume was transacted at ceilings. Bids for additional quantities turned down. Consuming inquiry was keen, Department of Agriculture purchased 629,087 pounds of edible tallow at $82,390 during the month of June. Shipments of tallow and cattle fats from the Argentine totaled 47,500,000 pounds during January-May, 1946, against 58,600,000 pounds for the same period last year. It appears likely that shipments for 1946 will be less than exports of 125,700,000 pounds during 1945, which were the smallest since 1940. In an effort to curb the black market, the Argentine government recently canceled all outstanding permits for tallow and forbade the issuance of new permits for an indetermine period.

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand was noted for moderate quantities for prompt de-

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livery. Supplies were fairly liberal and adequate to cover requirements.

Grease Oil—Trading was at a standstill with producers not offering. Market was merely nominal at ceilings.

Neatsfoot Oil—Conditions were firm, but trading continued slow as sellers have withdrawn from the market. Quotations were entirely nominal at ceilings.

Oleo Oil—This market was firmer and prices were advanced to 25¾c. per pound, loose, and to 26½c. per pound in tierces, carlots, New York delivery. Demand was reported active with supplies scanty.

Tallow Oil—Trading was quiet as prices were merely nominal at former ceilings. Sellers were out of the market.

Fish Oils

Menhaden — There was nothing doing in crude and refined grades last week. Producers were unwilling to trade at former ceilings and refiners also withdrew from the market.

Sardine—Business was at a standstill in both crude and refined grades. Prices were entirely nominal at former ceilings.

Los Angeles, Aug. 7.—Sardine oil market in northern California this week was in a turmoil. The fishing season was open, but the boats failed to go out because of a dispute between fishermen and canneries over the price of sardines delivered to the canneries. Until the dispute is settled, the fishermen indicated, they will remain in port.

Cake and Meal

WFO 105, amendment 1, which has controlled the acquiring of oilmeals for fertilizer purposes during the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, was terminated August 5 by the Department of Agriculture, but restrictions upon the acquisition or use of edible oilmeals for fertilizer purposes during the 1946-47 season were provided in an amendment to WFO 9, the department added. Certificates are required by WFO No. 9 with respect to all deliveries of edible oilmeal for fertilizer purposes and the order also directs that edible oilmeal acquired for fertilizer be used in areas and on crops where such meals had previously been used.

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was reported quiet. Meal was quoted nominally at $90 to $100 per ton, f.o.b., with business confined to immediate requirements. Sales were reported at $95 per ton, sacked, Mississippi.

Linseed Meal—Reports from the West report market slightly easier with sales made at $82 per ton, in bulk, f.o.b., a decline of $3 per ton.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Demand for meal continued moderate with prices easing as August 20 approached. Mixers and feed manufacturers could not see their way clear to make purchases of linseed meal, mix it into prepared feeds and reclaim their high cost of ingredients. Local crushers reported that the bulk market for meal was $3 lower for the week, selling at $82 per ton. It was thought by many that accumulations of meal were being shipped out at present high prices as a rollback in values was feared.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	9,660,000	3,540,000
Since Sept. 1.....	15,420,000	5,220,000

Peanut Meal — Prices reverted to former ceilings, resulting in the withdrawal of sellers from the market. Prices were merely nominal at ceilings.

Soybean Meal—Market was firm and entirely nominal at $85 per ton, f.o.b. mills.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market was firm, though business was confined to small quantities for immediate needs. High cost of replacements kept prices strong at current levels.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry has improved and with supplies on spot closely held, the market continued in a firm position. Shipments from Brazil were well maintained at current levels. Brazil's exports of carnauba wax in the first quarter of 1946 amounted to 3,612 metric tons, valued at approximately $8,294,000, according to official Brazilian statistics. The United States received 3,468 tons, worth $7,984,000.

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1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, motor driven.
1—Day 5" x 12" Three Roller Mill, motor driven.
2—American 16" x 40" Three Roller Mills, 20 HP motors.
1—Ross 12" x 30" High Speed 3 Roller Mill.
1—Lab. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with condenser.
8—Tyler Ro-Tap Sieve Shakers.
1—Pfaudler Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting machine.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 100, 150, 300 gal. NEW.
10—BRAND NEW Stainless Steel Tanks, 100, 200, 300, 500 gal.
2—Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gal.
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1½' x 3½', 4' x 15'.
5—NEW Powder Mixers, 1,200 lb.
1—Shriver 30" x 36" Plate and Frame Filter Press.
1—18" x 18" Cast Iron Filter Press, washing type, closed delivery, 12 chambers.

3—Mikro Pulverizers 1SH, 5 HP motors.
2—Knapp Automatic Can Labelers.
17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing, motor driven.
1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20" x 4'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluteross Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
1—Lab. Vallez Filter.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—6' x 27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5'.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 24".
3—Pebble Mills, 100, 150 gal.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 42", 48". 5' dia.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20 gal.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18", 12".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Presurtite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, M.D.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 26", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'.
4—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 6', 6' x 12', 28" x 60".
1—Day 18" Pressure type ointment mill.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' to 7½' x 70'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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2—LEE S. S. Jacketed Kettles—80 gal.
3—GROEN Clad Steel Jacketed Kettles—80 gal.
1—Copper Jacketed Kettle with Agitator—400 gal.
1—Copper Jacketed Kettle with Agitator—300 gal.
1—KIEFER Rotary Gear Visco Filler, Bronze Head.
1—DEVINE No. 9 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 13 Shelves 40"x43".
1—STOKES Atmos. Dryer 24"x48", Double Drum, 100 lb. W.P.
1—BUFFALO Foundry Bronze Drum Dryer, 24"x30".
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer—20 gal. capacity.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer—½ gal.
1—DAY Brighton 20 gal. Mixer, Monel Cans.
1—ROSS M. D. Pony Mixer—8 gal.
1—WATSON STILLMAN Hydraulic Press 12"x12" with M. D. Pump.

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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P. Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x45' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 8'x 10' and 5'x6'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator, motor driven.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, 2 H.P.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—6 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
4—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
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12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
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1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Stokes No. 149B, 9"x9" Vac Pump.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers. 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7¼"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
3—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
2—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
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Paisley Products Buys Adhesive Unit

Paisley Products, Inc., Chicago, has acquired the adhesive division of the Certified Products Company, Chicago. The purchase includes all formulas, manufacturing processes, raw materials and finished products.

Paisley Products, Inc., is a subsidiary of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, which operates a starch plant, Aroostook Potato Products, Inc., at Houlton, and a dextrin plant at Hawthorne, N. J. The Paisley Products Eastern manufacturing division is also located in New York. Sales offices of the Chicago Division are maintained in Cleveland, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Dallas, Atlanta and Kansas City.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals capacity; 2 100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless.
Copper Tank with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type FS, Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—new Sharpless Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" sue., 2" disch, (new).
Stainless Steel, Milton-Roy, Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-Proof Motors.

SPECIAL
20—new Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers, 18"x18", with 3-burner gasoline stoves.

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W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottman Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
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U. S. Bottlers C-10 and A-6 Acme Fillers.
Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
Read, and Century Vertical Mixers, M.D.
Johnson and Oliver Sweetland Filter Presses.
Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
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5—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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Complete with Drive and 9'x8' Long Grates—Forced Draft Fan—Motor and Starter Switch—Coal Blower—Motor and Air Nozzles. Reeves Variable Speed Drive. Stoker Drive, 2 H.P. Forced Draft Fan, 5 H.P. Coal Blower, 2 H.P. 220-440 V., 60 Cy., 3 Phase.

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Eastern Territorial distributorship. Progressive line of varnishes, technical enamels waterproofing, floor wax, cleaners, sealers and allied specialties with growing concern with plant in New England. A real opportunity for man with some capital and some familiarity in this field. OPD 904.

Manufacturer's representative wanted by manufacturer of premium quality high pressure stainless steel pipe fittings. State territory regularly covered, present lines, etc. OPD 926.

AGENCIES WANTED

Distributor of chemical products is interested in representing American manufacturers of fatty alcohol and sulphated fatty alcohols for export to England and Continent. Party maintains London office and can direct Continental sales from London. OPD 894.

Natural gas carbon black. European agency desired by old established British chemical concern, desirous change existing sales arrangements. Established trade mark for blacks and participation in quota British imports. Associated Company one of the largest and oldest suppliers raw rubber Great Britain. Branches U.K. and agencies principal European cities. May consider formation joint Company U. S. A. Director visiting U. S. A. September. Replies treated as confidential. OPD 933.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Formation of Associated Chemical Company. New York contemplated by old established British chemical concern with branches in England and agencies operating in principal European cities view widening their present link in handling of British & American chemicals, pigments and raw materials used in the rubber, paint, ceramic and textile trades. Director visiting New York September. Replies from chemical concerns or persons interested in being financially associated with this development can be sent, in confidence, to OPD 934.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: slightly used four eyed closed delivery washing type 24 in. square aluminum filter press, with 18 plates and a set of stainless steel perforated screens all in perfect condition. OPD 915.

For sale—filter press. Eimco vacuum filter set up unit. All copper lined. Brand new—never used. Concentrator—Badger long tubed calandria concentrator with copper barometric condenser and Worthington ejector. Excellent condition. OPD 940.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Pebble mill, with balls, capacity about 150 gallon; copper tilting kettle, steam heated with agitators complete on stand, cap. 150 gallon; ager for vat dyes for 48-54 in. goods. Used but in good condition. OPD 930.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—by manufacturer: one large double drum stainless vacuum dryer. Excellent condition only. Also filter presses and general reaction equipment. OPD 939.

Equipment wanted: Delaval separators model BA-11, model AA-11. Must be in good running condition. OPD 931.

Excruder wanted, capacity 75 to 100 lbs. an hour. Complete with all heating and circulating units. OPD 927.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 907.

INVESTMENT WANTED

Manufacturing business wanted. Returned veteran with $50,000 to invest wants to purchase controlling interest in small pharmaceutical or cosmetic manufacturing business. Current profits not as important as fundamental soundness and future prospects. Must stand rigid investigation. Replies treated in confidence. OPD 906.

Essential oils, flavor and perfume compound house, well established, seeks working investor to manage and enlarge present profitable business. Write giving your background and telephone number so that interview may be arranged. OPD 928.

LABORATORY WANTED

Organic chemist, Ph.D, wants to buy or lease laboratory or small chemical plant, New York area. Widely experienced synthetics, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, raw material substitution. Will also consider partnership or other propositions. OPD 929.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale: 700 lbs. barium peroxide; 500 lbs. sodium silicate No. 6; 400 lbs. isophorone; 400 lbs. gray ammonium chloride; 222 lbs. brown G 8990; 200 to 300 lbs. zinc carbonate; 150 lbs. mono chlor benzene; 100 lbs. aluminum sulphate; 50 lbs. ethylene oxide; and 15 lbs. nikethamide NNR. OPD 938.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Ethyl cellulose sheet scrap: Approx. 3500 pounds of clean, clear and transparent small pieces and trimmings. Suitable for hot melt adhesives or protective coating solutions. Make us your best offer. Sample on request. OPD 937.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 935.

POSITIONS VACANT

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established **company. Able** to formulate and develop new **products.** Real future for experienced **capable man.** Write or phone. Standard Coating Company. 455 Broad Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

Paint and varnish chemist: Medium size, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods, varnishes and industrials. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 916.

Drug & chemical executive trader—well established, rapidly expanding house, requires reliable man for export and import. Wide buying contacts. Unlimited opportunity and earnings. Phone WH 4-9042 for interview.

Position will be open soon for production manager familiar with all phases of paint and varnish manufacturing and having a thorough knowledge of formulation of trade sales items, industrial maintenance and master painter products, varnish and alkyd vehicles. This is an excellent opportunity for a man who can qualify. In replying state age, experience and salary desired. Our employees know of this ad. All answers held strictly confidential. Write OPD 936.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, **biologists and** pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Technical sales representative: capable young resin and coating chemist with excellent sales engineering experience available for technical sales position. Now employed as chief chemist for industrial firm. High earnings indicative of unusual ability. Metropolitan New York area preferred. OPD 924.

SERVICES OFFERED

New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories, to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 N. Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH CHEMISTS

Openings in developmental and research departments of prominent fine chemical and antibiotic manufacturing company located in Northern New Jersey. College graduates with doctorate, master, or bachelor degrees with backgrounds suitable for work in vitamins, antibiotics, and synthetic medicinals are particularly desired. Industrial experience desirable but not required. Include resume with reply.

Box 932, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED
GENERAL MANAGER

Somewhere in the resin industry there is a man broadly experienced in the production and sale of resins who is seeking a bigger opportunity. If you are interested and will answer this ad, you will receive immediate consideration.

The man we are seeking should have a technical background and be experienced in working with large users of special resins. The position is an important one and the man we engage will be made General Manager of a resin operation. Location on the West Coast. The owners have extensive operations in allied fields and will extend every assistance in carrying out an expansion program.

Interested applicants should write fully about their background and experience. Address President,

Box No. 925, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Oil Men Ask Permanent Stripper Well Subsidies

Permanent subsidies to 300,000 stripper well operators were urged at last week's session of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission. Existing subsidies under the revived Office of Price Administration continued on a declining basis, with a view toward eventual elimination of the payments. The meeting was at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ernest C. Arnold, supervisor of the wealthy Osage Indian oil properties for the Department of the Interior, predicted a third world war and emphasized the need for stripper well output when it occurs.

Former Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana, another delegate leading the subsidy movement, said a resolution urging permanent subsidies to stripper producers had been handed to the commission's resolutions committee and probably would be submitted to the assembly.

Metal Society Medal Won by Zimmerman

Dr. Rufus E. Zimmerman, vice president in charge of research and technology for the United States Steel Corporation, has been awarded the Society for Metals' Medal for the Advancement of Research, which is given to executives in the steel industry for consistent sponsorship of research over a period of years.

Presentation of the 1946 medal to Dr. Zimmerman will be made at the society's annual dinner in Atlantic City, N. J., November 21.

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(For further details see listings in OPD Green Book.)

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Chemical Warfare Service Reorganization Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Department has announced plans for reorganizing the Chemical Warfare Service. Major Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the service, in making the announcement, said that the reorganization "will be effected as rapidly as possible."

The reorganization calls for a reduction in Washington headquarters through grouping work of five former divisions into three main divisions, all directly under the chief of the service and his executive and by moving the research and development division to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Under the reorganization, Col. E. C. Wallington, Vineland, N. J., becomes executive officer; Col. D. R. King, Ithaca, N. Y., chief of control in the Office of Chief of Service; Col. J. C. MacArthur, chief of plans, training and intelligence; Lieut. Col. J. H. Rothschild, chief of liaison group, and Col. W. M. Creasy, chief of supply and procurement.

Legislation changing the name of the service to the Chemical Corps has been enacted, but the Army has not yet issued the order directing the change.

Trade Briefs

American Viscose Corporation's stockholders have approved an increase in authorized common stock from 2,000,000 shares to 2,500,000 shares, and the acquisition of Sylvania Industrial Corporation.

J. E. Bassill, vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of the Celanese Corporation of America, as well as manager of the company's rayon division, will relinquish all positions with the company September 1.

Packaging Institute, New York, and the Printing and Allied Trade Research Association, London, have consolidated research facilities and will exchange technical research data. Future bulletins and publications of each group will be distributed among the two memberships.

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Corporation Earnings

Abbott Laboratories

Net income	5,238,610	1,441,139
Per share	3.03	.81

American Metal Co., Ltd.

Net income	59,085	482,186
Per share	.89	.31

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.

Net income	3,499,167	1,789,808
Per share	4.49	2.14

Bristol-Myers Co.

	1946	1945
Net income	$4,114,769	$1,897,563
Per share	2.85	2.02

Certain-teed Products Corp.

Net income	1,712,321	421,634
Per share	1.03	.23

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